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Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2012**

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* A/67/150.

** The present report is a preliminary version of the sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to the 2012 organizational, resumed organizational and substantive sessions. The section relating to the resumed substantive session will be issued as an addendum to the present report. The entire report will be issued in final form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/67/3/Rev.1).
The resolutions adopted by the Council at its organizational, resumed organizational and substantive sessions are being issued initially in documents E/RES/2012/1-33, and the decisions in E/2012/INF/2 and Add.1. Any decisions adopted at the resumed substantive session will be issued in document E/2012/INF/2/Add.2. The resolutions and decisions will be issued in final form as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2012, Supplement No. 1* (E/2012/99).

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly

1. In 2012, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions and decisions that call for action by or are to be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. The text of those resolutions and decisions are provided below.

Human settlements (agenda item 13 (d))

Human settlements

2. By its resolution 2012/27, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2012/65) and decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-seventh session.

Population and development (agenda item 13 (f))

Special session of the General Assembly on follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014

3. By its decision 2012/232, the Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 65/234 on the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, in which the Assembly emphasized the need for Governments to recommit themselves at the highest political level to achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the Conference, and, noting the contribution of the Programme of Action to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, recommended to the General Assembly that the special session to be held during the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly to carry out an assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action take place immediately preceding the general debate of the sixty-ninth session.

Advancement of women (agenda item 14 (a))

Ending female genital mutilation

4. By its decision 2012/248, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

> The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 56/128 of 19 December 2001, 58/156 of 22 December 2003 and 60/141 of 16 December 2005, Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 51/2 of 9 March 2007, 52/2 of 7 March 2008 and 54/7 of 12 March 2010, as well as agreed conclusions of the Commission, and all other relevant resolutions, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/2012/8) on ending female genital mutilation and the recommendations contained therein, decides to consider the issue of ending female genital mutilation at its sixty-seventh session under the agenda item entitled "Advancement of women".

Crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 14 (c))

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

5. By its resolution 2012/13, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the long-standing concern of the United Nations for the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and especially of promoting their implementation,

Emphasizing that in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[1] Member States recognized that an effective, fair and humane criminal justice system was based on the commitment to uphold the protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime and acknowledged the value and impact of the United Nations standards and norms in designing and implementing national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, laws, procedures and programmes,

Recalling its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, entitled "Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflected recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps, and requested the expert group to report to the Commission on progress in its work,

Aware that the penitentiary system is one of the key components of the criminal justice system and that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[2] have been of value and influence in the development of correctional laws, policies and practices,

Convinced that prisons should be used as a punishment only for individuals who have committed serious offences or when necessary to protect the public,

Convinced also that specific efforts should be made to use alternative measures, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[3]

Taking into account the progressive development of international instruments pertaining to the treatment of prisoners since 1955, in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[4] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[5]

Taking into account also the relevance of the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[2] *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part), *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part 1)), sect. J, No. 34.

[3] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

[5] Ibid., vol. 2375, No. 24841.

approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/47 of 25 May 1984, the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[6] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[7] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty[8] and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[9]

Taking into account further the work carried out by the Latin American Standing Committee of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation for the revision and updating of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, presented to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, as well as the 2011 study on the extent of implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules by African countries, conducted by the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Taking note with appreciation of the development by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the handbook for prison leaders,[10] the handbook on the international transfer of sentenced persons, the handbook on strategies to reduce prison overcrowding (in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross) and the handbook on the prevention of recidivism and the social reintegration of offenders,

1. *Expresses appreciation* for the replies of Member States to the request to exchange information on best practices and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners;

2. *Takes note* of the work done by the high-level expert group meeting held in Santo Domingo from 3 to 5 August 2011 and the expert group meeting held in Vienna on 6 and 7 October 2011;

3. *Acknowledges* the work done by the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which drew on the outcome of the two expert group meetings mentioned above;

4. *Recognizes* that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[2] adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1955 and approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and extended by the Council by its resolution 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, have stood the test of time and that they remain the universally acknowledged minimum standards for the detention of prisoners;

5. *Also recognizes* that some areas of the Standard Minimum Rules could be reviewed so that the Rules reflect the latest advances in correctional science and good practices, provided that any changes to the Rules would not lower any existing standards;

6. *Takes cognizance* of the recommendations of the Expert Group,[11] and notes that the Expert Group identified the following preliminary areas for possible consideration:

(*a*) Respect for prisoners' inherent dignity and value as human beings;

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[6] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[8] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[9] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[10] *Handbook for Prison Leaders: A Basic Training Tool and Curriculum for Prison Managers Based on International Standards and Norms*, Criminal Justice Handbook Series (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.IV.4).

[11] See E/CN.15/2012/18; the recommendations should be considered in the context of the deliberations of the meeting of the Expert Group.

(*b*) Medical and health services;

(*c*) Disciplinary action and punishment, including the role of medical staff, solitary confinement and reduction of diet;

(*d*) Investigation of all deaths in custody, as well as any signs or allegations of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners;

(*e*) Protection and special needs of vulnerable groups deprived of their liberty, taking into consideration countries in difficult circumstances;

(*f*) The right of access to legal representation;

(*g*) Complaints and independent inspection;

(*h*) The replacement of outdated terminology;

(*i*) Training of relevant staff to implement the Standard Minimum Rules;

7. *Underscores* that the requirements and needs of prisoners with disabilities should be duly considered, as applicable, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;[12]

8. *Authorizes* the Expert Group to continue its work, within its mandate, with a view to reporting on its progress to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the required services and support are provided;

9. *Invites* Member States to actively participate in the next meeting of the Expert Group and to have a report prepared summarizing discussions and recommendations, including comments and concerns expressed by Government experts and other participants;

10. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Argentina for its readiness to host the next meeting of the Expert Group;

11. *Takes note* of the work accomplished for the preparation of the conference room paper containing notes and comments on the Standard Minimum Rules, and recommends its early translation into all other official languages of the United Nations, as well as its wide dissemination;

12. *Encourages* Member States to promote the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);[9]

13. *Recommends* that Member States endeavour to reduce overcrowding and pretrial detention, where appropriate, and promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms, reinforcing alternatives to imprisonment, which may include, inter alia, fines, community service, restorative justice and electronic monitoring, as well as supporting rehabilitation and reintegration programmes;

14. *Encourages* Member States to continue exchanging good practices, such as those regarding conflict resolution in detention facilities, including in the area of technical assistance, as well as identifying challenges faced in implementing the Standard Minimum Rules and sharing their experiences in dealing with those challenges, and to provide the relevant information to their experts participating in the Expert Group;

15. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice by, inter alia, providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States on request, including assistance in criminal justice and law reform, and

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

in the organization of training for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and support in the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;

16. *Reaffirms* the important role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in contributing to the dissemination, promotion and practical application of the Standard Minimum Rules, in accordance with the procedures for the effective implementation of the Rules;[13]

17. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

[13] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47, annex.

Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking

6. By its resolution 2012/14, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/102 of 9 December 2011, entitled "The rule of law at the national and international levels", in which it reaffirmed its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, and reiterated its determination to foster strict respect for them and to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world,

Stressing the importance of a well-functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system as the basis for a successful strategy against transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, drug trafficking and other forms of trafficking,

Greatly concerned by the negative impact of organized crime on human rights, the rule of law, security and development, as well as by the sophistication, diversity and transnational aspects of organized crime and its links with other criminal and, in some cases, terrorist activities,

Recognizing the importance of the rule of law to all areas of engagement within the United Nations system, and noting with appreciation the progress made in ensuring coherence and coordination of activities to support the rule of law, in cooperation with the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, while recognizing the different mandates of different United Nations entities,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/25 of 21 July 2004, 2005/21 of 22 July 2005 and 2006/25 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, as well as the assistance activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in that area, including in post-conflict reconstruction, and aware of the leading role of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, among other entities, in providing assistance to countries in post-conflict situations,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 2009/23 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", and 2010/20 of

22 July 2010, entitled "Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",

Recalling further the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[1] in which Member States recognized the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law and that long-term, sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system have a positive influence on each other,

Bearing in mind that the rule of law will include, inter alia, fostering respect for the rule of law culture and legislative, executive and judicial institutions needed to make and administer effective laws and trust and confidence that law-making will be responsive to the concerns and needs of the population and that the administration of law will be just, efficient and transparent,

Convinced of the negative impact of corruption, which erodes public confidence, legitimacy and transparency and impedes the making of fair and effective laws, as well as their administration, enforcement and adjudication,

Stressing the importance of the rule of law, both nationally and internationally, as an essential element in addressing and preventing organized crime and corruption,

Recognizing the value of the efforts being made throughout the United Nations system to strengthen activities aimed at promoting the rule of law, including the establishment of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group and the Rule of Law Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General,

Noting with appreciation the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability for the purpose of developing within the United Nations system an effective and comprehensive approach to transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and reaffirming the crucial role of Member States as reflected in the Charter of the United Nations,

Acknowledging that the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice are important tools for establishing fair and effective criminal justice systems enshrined in the rule of law and that their use and application in the provision of technical assistance should be enhanced, as appropriate,

1. *Calls upon* relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue cooperating and coordinating their activities, within their respective mandates, to promote a more integrated approach to the provision of assistance for building capacity in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform and to further explore joint projects in that area;

2. *Also calls upon* relevant entities of the United Nations system to systematically take into account the various aspects of the rule of law in their programmes, projects and other activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice and to include in them all segments of the population, particularly women;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice;

4. *Also reaffirms* the importance of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the fulfilment of its mandate on crime prevention and criminal

[1] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

justice, to provide to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical assistance, advisory services and other forms of assistance and to coordinate with and complement the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices, taking into account their respective mandates;

5. *Strongly encourages* all States to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation, in accordance with their domestic legislation, to counter the challenges posed by transnational organized crime and drug trafficking;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate relevant elements of the rule of law into its programmes and projects pertaining to crime prevention and criminal justice, in coordination, as appropriate, with other relevant United Nations entities, inter alia, the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations;

7. *Also encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States, upon request, in support of criminal justice reform and to incorporate the rule of law into such assistance, as appropriate, including within the framework of peacebuilding, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction, and to promote relevant international legal instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[2] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4] as well as relevant international anti-terrorism instruments, as appropriate, also drawing on the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

8. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in close consultation with Member States and regional entities, in developing and implementing an integrated programme approach to technical assistance, comprising thematic and regional programmes for its delivery;

9. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue developing tools and training material on crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on international standards and norms;

10. *Reiterates* its recommendation, made in its resolution 66/181 of 19 December 2011, that Member States, as appropriate to their national contexts, adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments and data collection and focusing on all sectors of the justice system, and develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes, and its request in that resolution to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States for that purpose;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, within its mandate, to Member States, upon request, in relation to the rule of law and long-term sustainable criminal justice reform;

12. *Urges* Member States providing development assistance to countries emerging from conflict to increase, where relevant, their bilateral assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice to those countries, and recommends that such assistance could, upon request, include elements relating to the rule of law;

13. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to include in their work programmes the issue of the rule of

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[3] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

law, particularly aspects pertaining to crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to understanding whether there are links between transnational organized crime, drug trafficking and corruption, and, if so, to establish the degree and nature of those links as well as the challenges they may pose to the rule of law, and to develop appropriate training material;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems

7. By its resolution 2012/15, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] which enshrines the key principles of equality before the law and the presumption of innocence, as well as the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, along with all the guarantees necessary for the defence of anyone charged with a penal offence, other minimum guarantees and the entitlement to be tried without undue delay,

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] in particular article 14 thereof, which states that everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be entitled to be tried in his or her presence and to defend himself or herself in person or through legal assistance of his or her own choosing or assigned to him or her where the interests of justice so require, in a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law,

Bearing in mind the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[3] approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and extended by the Council by its resolution 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, according to which an untried prisoner, for the purposes of his or her defence, shall be allowed to receive visits from his or her legal adviser,

Bearing in mind also the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[4] principle 11 of which states that a detained person shall have the right to defend himself or herself or to be assisted by counsel as prescribed by law,

Bearing in mind further the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers,[5] in particular principle 6 thereof, which states that any persons who do not have a lawyer shall, in all cases in which the interests of justice so require, be entitled to have a lawyer of experience and competence commensurate with the nature of the offence assigned to them in order to provide effective legal assistance, without payment by them if they lack sufficient means to pay for such services,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part), *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part 1)), sect. J, No. 34.

[4] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

[5] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.3, annex.

Recalling the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[6] especially paragraph 18 thereof, in which Member States are called upon to take steps, in accordance with their domestic laws, to promote access to justice, to consider the provision of legal aid to those who need it and to enable the effective assertion of their rights in the criminal justice system,

Recalling also the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[7] especially paragraph 52 thereof, in which it is recommended that Member States endeavour to reduce pretrial detention, where appropriate, and promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/24 of 26 July 2007 on international cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa,

Recognizing that legal aid is an essential element of a fair, humane and efficient criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law and that it is a foundation for the enjoyment of other rights, including the right to a fair trial, as a precondition to exercising such rights and an important safeguard that ensures fundamental fairness and public trust in the criminal justice process,

Recognizing also that the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, annexed to the present resolution, can be applied by Member States, taking into account the great variety of legal systems and socioeconomic conditions in the world,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on strengthening access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, at its meeting held in Vienna from 16 to 18 November 2011, to develop a set of principles and guidelines on access to legal aid in criminal justice systems;

2. *Adopts* the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, annexed to the present resolution, as a useful framework to guide Member States on the principles on which a legal aid system in criminal justice should be based, taking into account the content of the present resolution and the fact that all elements of the annex will be applied in accordance with national legislation;

3. *Invites* Member States, consistent with their national legislation, to adopt and strengthen measures to ensure that effective legal aid is provided, in accordance with the spirit of the Principles and Guidelines, bearing in mind the diversity of criminal justice systems among different countries and regions around the world and the fact that legal aid is developed in accordance with the overall balance of the criminal justice system, as well as the circumstances of countries and regions;

4. *Encourages* Member States to consider, where appropriate, the provision of legal aid and to provide such aid to the maximum extent possible;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to draw upon the Principles and Guidelines, as appropriate, and in accordance with national law, in undertaking national efforts and measures to strengthen access to legal aid in criminal justice systems;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue to provide advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of criminal justice

[6] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

reform, including restorative justice, alternatives to imprisonment and the development of integrated plans for the provision of legal aid;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to make the Principles and Guidelines widely available, including through the development of relevant tools such as handbooks and training manuals;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex

United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems

A. Introduction

1. Legal aid is an essential element of a fair, humane and efficient criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law. Legal aid is a foundation for the enjoyment of other rights, including the right to a fair trial, as defined in article 11, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[a] a precondition to exercising such rights and an important safeguard that ensures fundamental fairness and public trust in the criminal justice process.

2. Furthermore, article 14, paragraph 3 (d), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[b] states that everyone should be entitled, among other rights, "to be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it".

3. A functioning legal aid system, as part of a functioning criminal justice system, may reduce the length of time suspects are held in police stations and detention centres, in addition to reducing the prison population, wrongful convictions, prison overcrowding and congestion in the courts, and reducing reoffending and revictimization. It may also protect and safeguard the rights of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice process. Legal aid can be utilized to contribute to the prevention of crime by increasing awareness of the law.

4. Legal aid plays an important role in facilitating diversion and the use of community-based sanctions and measures, including non-custodial measures; promoting greater community involvement in the criminal justice system; reducing the unnecessary use of detention and imprisonment; rationalizing criminal justice policies; and ensuring efficient use of State resources.

5. Regrettably, many countries still lack the necessary resources and capacity to provide legal aid for suspects, those charged with a criminal offence, prisoners, victims and witnesses.

6. The United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, which are drawn from international standards and

[a] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[b] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

recognized good practices, aim to provide guidance to States on the fundamental principles on which a legal aid system in criminal justice should be based and to outline the specific elements required for an effective and sustainable national legal aid system, in order to strengthen access to legal aid pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/24, entitled "International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa".

7. In line with the Lilongwe Declaration on Accessing Legal Aid in the Criminal Justice System in Africa and the Lilongwe Plan of Action for the implementation of the Declaration, the Principles and Guidelines follow a broad concept of legal aid.

8. For the purposes of the Principles and Guidelines, the term "legal aid" includes legal advice, assistance and representation for persons detained, arrested or imprisoned, suspected or accused of, or charged with a criminal offence and for victims and witnesses in the criminal justice process that is provided at no cost for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require. Furthermore, "legal aid" is intended to include the concepts of legal education, access to legal information and other services provided for persons through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and restorative justice processes.

9. For the purposes of the Principles and Guidelines, the individual who provides legal aid is herein referred to as the "legal aid provider", and the organizations that provide legal aid are referred to as the "legal aid service providers". The first providers of legal aid are lawyers, but the Principles and Guidelines also suggest that States involve a wide range of stakeholders as legal aid service providers in the form of non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, religious and non-religious charitable organizations, professional bodies and associations and academia. Provision of legal aid to foreign nationals should conform to the requirements of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations[c] and other applicable bilateral treaties.

10. It should be noted that States employ different models for the provision of legal aid. These may involve public defenders, private lawyers, contract lawyers, pro bono schemes, bar associations, paralegals and others. The Principles and Guidelines do not endorse any specific model but encourage States to guarantee the basic right to legal aid of persons detained, arrested or imprisoned,[d] suspected[e] or accused of, or charged with a criminal offence, while expanding legal aid to include others who come into contact with the criminal justice system and diversifying legal aid delivery schemes.

11. The Principles and Guidelines are based on the recognition that States should, where appropriate, undertake a series of measures that, even if not strictly related to legal aid, can maximize the positive impact that the establishment and/or reinforcement of a properly working legal aid system may have on a properly functioning criminal justice system and on access to justice.

12. Recognizing that certain groups are entitled to additional protection or are more vulnerable when involved with the criminal justice system, the Principles and Guidelines also provide specific provisions for women, children and groups with special needs.

13. The Principles and Guidelines are primarily concerned with the right to legal aid, as distinct from the right to legal assistance as recognized in international law. Nothing

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[c] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

[d] The terms "arrest", "detained person" and "imprisoned person" are understood as defined in the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex).

[e] The right to legal aid of suspects arises before questioning, when they become aware that they are the subject of investigation, and when they are under threat of abuse and intimidation, e.g. in custodial settings.

in these Principles and Guidelines should be interpreted as providing a lesser degree of protection than that provided under existing national laws and regulations and international and regional human rights conventions or covenants applicable to the administration of justice, including, but not limited to, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[f] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[g] and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.[h] However, this should not be interpreted as meaning that States are bound by international and regional instruments that they have not ratified or acceded to.

B. Principles

Principle 1. Right to legal aid

14. Recognizing that legal aid is an essential element of a functioning criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law, a foundation for the enjoyment of other rights, including the right to a fair trial, and an important safeguard that ensures fundamental fairness and public trust in the criminal justice process,[i] States should guarantee the right to legal aid in their national legal systems at the highest possible level, including, where applicable, in the constitution.

Principle 2. Responsibilities of the State

15. States should consider the provision of legal aid their duty and responsibility. To that end, they should consider, where appropriate, enacting specific legislation and regulations and ensure that a comprehensive legal aid system is in place that is accessible, effective, sustainable and credible. States should allocate the necessary human and financial resources to the legal aid system.

16. The State should not interfere with the organization of the defence of the beneficiary of legal aid or with the independence of his or her legal aid provider.

17. States should enhance the knowledge of the people about their rights and obligations under law through appropriate means, in order to prevent criminal conduct and victimization.

18. States should endeavour to enhance the knowledge of their communities about their justice system and its functions, the ways to file complaints before the courts and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

19. States should consider adopting appropriate measures for informing their communities about acts criminalized under the law. The provision of such information for those travelling to other jurisdictions, where crimes are categorized and prosecuted differently, is essential for crime prevention.

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[f] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[g] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[h] Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.

[i] The term "justice process" is understood as defined in the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex). For the purpose of the Principles and Guidelines, the term shall also encompass extradition, transfer of prisoners and mutual legal assistance proceedings.

Principle 3. Legal aid for persons suspected of or charged with a criminal offence

20. States should ensure that anyone who is arrested, detained, suspected of or charged with a criminal offence punishable by a term of imprisonment or the death penalty is entitled to legal aid at all stages of the criminal justice process.

21. Legal aid should also be provided, regardless of the person's means, if the interests of justice so require, for example, given the urgency or complexity of the case or the severity of the potential penalty.

22. Children should have access to legal aid under the same conditions as or more lenient conditions than adults.

23. It is the responsibility of police, prosecutors and judges to ensure that those who appear before them who cannot afford a lawyer and/or who are vulnerable are provided access to legal aid.

Principle 4. Legal aid for victims of crime

24. Without prejudice to or inconsistency with the rights of the accused, States should, where appropriate, provide legal aid to victims of crime.

Principle 5. Legal aid for witnesses

25. Without prejudice to or inconsistency with the rights of the accused, States should, where appropriate, provide legal aid to witnesses of crime.

Principle 6. Non-discrimination

26. States should ensure the provision of legal aid to all persons regardless of age, race, colour, gender, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin or property, citizenship or domicile, birth, education or social status or other status.

Principle 7. Prompt and effective provision of legal aid

27. States should ensure that effective legal aid is provided promptly at all stages of the criminal justice process.

28. Effective legal aid includes, but is not limited to, unhindered access to legal aid providers for detained persons, confidentiality of communications, access to case files and adequate time and facilities to prepare their defence.

Principle 8. Right to be informed

29. States should ensure that, prior to any questioning and at the time of deprivation of liberty, persons are informed of their right to legal aid and other procedural safeguards as well as of the potential consequences of voluntarily waiving those rights.

30. States should ensure that information on rights during the criminal justice process and on legal aid services is made freely available and is accessible to the public.

Principle 9. Remedies and safeguards

31. States should establish effective remedies and safeguards that apply if access to legal aid is undermined, delayed or denied or if persons have not been adequately informed of their right to legal aid.

Principle 10. Equity in access to legal aid

32. Special measures should be taken to ensure meaningful access to legal aid for women, children and groups with special needs, including, but not limited to, the elderly, minorities, persons with disabilities, persons with mental illnesses, persons living with HIV and other serious contagious diseases, drug users, indigenous and aboriginal people, stateless persons, asylum seekers, foreign citizens, migrants and migrant workers, refugees and internally displaced persons. Such measures should address the special needs of those groups, including gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures.

33. States should also ensure that legal aid is provided to persons living in rural, remote and economically and socially disadvantaged areas and to persons who are members of economically and socially disadvantaged groups.

Principle 11. Legal aid in the best interests of the child

34. In all legal aid decisions affecting children,[j] the best interests of the child should be the primary consideration.

35. Legal aid provided to children should be prioritized, in the best interests of the child, and be accessible, age-appropriate, multidisciplinary, effective and responsive to the specific legal and social needs of children.

Principle 12. Independence and protection of legal aid providers

36. States should ensure that legal aid providers are able to carry out their work effectively, freely and independently. In particular, States should ensure that legal aid providers are able to perform all of their professional functions without intimidation, hindrance, harassment or improper interference; are able to travel, to consult and meet with their clients freely and in full confidentiality both within their own country and abroad, and to freely access prosecution and other relevant files; and do not suffer, and are not threatened with, prosecution or administrative, economic or other sanctions for any action taken in accordance with recognized professional duties, standards and ethics.

Principle 13. Competence and accountability of legal aid providers

37. States should put in place mechanisms to ensure that all legal aid providers possess education, training, skills and experience that are commensurate with the nature of their work, including the gravity of the offences dealt with, and the rights and needs of women, children and groups with special needs.

38. Disciplinary complaints against legal aid providers should be promptly investigated and adjudicated in accordance with professional codes of ethics before an impartial body and subject to judicial review.

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[j] "Child" shall mean any person under 18 years of age, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Principle 14. Partnerships

39. States should recognize and encourage the contribution of lawyers' associations, universities, civil society and other groups and institutions in providing legal aid.

40. Where appropriate, public-private and other forms of partnership should be established to extend the reach of legal aid.

C. Guidelines

Guideline 1. Provision of legal aid

41. Whenever States apply a means test to determine eligibility for legal aid, they should ensure that:

(a) Persons whose means exceed the limits of the means test but who cannot afford, or do not have access to, a lawyer in situations where legal aid would have otherwise been granted and where it is in the interests of justice to provide such aid, are not excluded from receiving assistance;

(b) The criteria for applying the means test are widely publicized;

(c) Persons urgently requiring legal aid at police stations, detention centres or courts should be provided preliminary legal aid while their eligibility is being determined. Children are always exempted from the means test;

(d) Persons who are denied legal aid on the basis of the means test have the right to appeal that decision;

(e) A court may, having regard to the particular circumstances of a person and after considering the reasons for his or her refusal of legal aid, direct that that person be provided with legal aid, with or without his or her contribution, when the interests of justice so require;

(f) If the means test is calculated on the basis of the household income of a family, but individual family members are in conflict with each other or do not have equal access to the family income, only the income of the person applying for legal aid is used for the purpose of the means test.

Guideline 2. Right to be informed on legal aid

42. In order to guarantee the right of persons to be informed of their right to legal aid, States should ensure that:

(a) Information on the right to legal aid and what such aid consists of, including the availability of legal aid services and how to access such services and other relevant information, is made available to the community and to the general public in local government offices and educational and religious institutions and through the media, including the Internet, or other appropriate means;

(b) Information is made available to isolated groups and marginalized groups. Use should be made of radio and television programmes, regional and local newspapers, the Internet and other means, in particular, following changes to the law or specific issues affecting a community, targeted community meetings;

(c) Police officers, prosecutors, judicial officers and officials in any facility where persons are imprisoned or detained inform unrepresented persons of their right to legal aid and of other procedural safeguards;

(d) Information on the rights of a person suspected of or charged with a criminal offence in a criminal justice process and on the availability of legal aid

services is provided in police stations, detention centres, courts and prisons, for example, through the provision of a letter of rights or in any other official form submitted to the accused. Such information should be provided in a manner that corresponds to the needs of illiterate persons, minorities, persons with disabilities and children; and such information should be in a language that those persons understand. Information provided to children must be provided in a manner appropriate to their age and maturity;

(e) Effective remedies are available to persons who have not been adequately informed of their right to legal aid. Such remedies may include a prohibition on conducting procedural actions, release from detention, exclusion of evidence, judicial review and compensation;

(f) Means of verification that a person has actually been informed are put in place.

Guideline 3. Other rights of persons detained, arrested, suspected or accused of, or charged with a criminal offence

43. States should introduce measures:

(a) To promptly inform every person detained, arrested, suspected or accused of, or charged with a criminal offence of his or her right to remain silent; his or her right to consult with counsel or, if eligible, with a legal aid provider at any stage of the proceedings, especially before being interviewed by the authorities; and his or her right to be assisted by an independent counsel or legal aid provider while being interviewed and during other procedural actions;

(b) To prohibit, in the absence of any compelling circumstances, any interviewing of a person by the police in the absence of a lawyer, unless the person gives his or her informed and voluntary consent to waive the lawyer's presence and to establish mechanisms for verifying the voluntary nature of the person's consent. An interview should not start until the legal aid provider arrives;

(c) To inform all foreign detainees and prisoners in a language they understand of their right to request contact with their consular authorities without delay;

(d) To ensure that persons meet with a lawyer or a legal aid provider promptly after their arrest in full confidentiality; and that the confidentiality of further communications is guaranteed;

(e) To enable every person who has been detained for any reason to promptly notify a member of his or her family, or any other appropriate person of his or her choosing, of his or her detention and location and of any imminent change of location; the competent authority may, however, delay a notification if absolutely necessary, if provided for by law and if the transmission of the information would hinder a criminal investigation;

(f) To provide the services of an independent interpreter, whenever necessary, and the translation of documents where appropriate;

(g) To assign a guardian, whenever necessary;

(h) To make available in police stations and places of detention the means to contact legal aid providers;

(i) To ensure that persons detained, arrested, suspected or accused of, or charged with a criminal offence are advised of their rights and the implications of waiving them in a clear and plain manner; and endeavour to ensure that the person understands both;

(j) To ensure that persons are informed of any mechanism available for filing complaints of torture or ill-treatment;

(k) To ensure that the exercise of these rights by a person is not prejudicial to his or her case.

Guideline 4. Legal aid at the pretrial stage

44. To ensure that detained persons have prompt access to legal aid in conformity with the law, States should take measures:

(a) To ensure that police and judicial authorities do not arbitrarily restrict the right or access to legal aid for persons detained, arrested, suspected or accused of, or charged with a criminal offence, in particular in police stations;

(b) To facilitate access for legal aid providers assigned to provide assistance to detained persons in police stations and other places of detention for the purpose of providing that assistance;

(c) To ensure legal representation at all pretrial proceedings and hearings;

(d) To monitor and enforce custody time limits in police holding cells or other detention centres, for example, by instructing judicial authorities to screen the remand caseload in detention centres on a regular basis to make sure that people are remanded lawfully, that their cases are dealt with in a timely manner and that the conditions in which they are held meet the relevant legal standards, including international ones;

(e) To provide every person, on admission to a place of detention, with information on his or her rights in law, the rules of the place of detention and the initial stages of the pretrial process. Such information should be provided in a manner that corresponds to the needs of illiterate persons, minorities, persons with disabilities and children and be in a language that the person in need of legal aid understands. Information provided to children should be provided in a manner appropriate for their age and maturity. The information material should be supported by visual aids prominently located in each detention centre;

(f) To request bar or legal associations and other partnership institutions to establish a roster of lawyers and paralegals to support a comprehensive legal system for persons detained, arrested, suspected or accused of, or charged with a criminal offence, in particular at police stations;

(g) To ensure that every person charged with a criminal offence has adequate time, facilities and technical and financial support, in case he or she does not have sufficient means, to prepare his or her defence and is able to consult with his or her lawyer in full confidentiality.

Guideline 5. Legal aid during court proceedings

45. To guarantee that every person charged with a criminal offence for which a term of imprisonment or capital punishment may be imposed by a court of law has access to legal aid in all proceedings at court, including on appeal and other related proceedings, States should introduce measures:

(a) To ensure that the accused understands the case against him or her and the possible consequences of the trial;

(b) To ensure that every person charged with a criminal offence has adequate time, facilities and technical and financial support, in case he or she does not have sufficient means, to prepare his or her defence and is able to consult with his or her lawyer in full confidentiality;

(c) To provide representation in any court proceedings by a lawyer of choice, where appropriate, or by a competent lawyer assigned by the court or other legal aid authority at no cost when the person does not have sufficient means to pay and/or where the interests of justice so require;

(d) To ensure that the counsel of the accused is present at all critical stages of the proceedings. Critical stages are all stages of a criminal proceeding at which the advice of a lawyer is necessary to ensure the accused's right to a fair trial or at which the absence of counsel might impair the preparation or presentation of a defence;

(e) To request bar or legal associations and other partnership institutions to establish a roster of lawyers and paralegals to support a comprehensive legal system for persons suspected, arrested, detained, accused or charged with a criminal offence; such support could include, for example, appearing before the courts on fixed days;

(f) To enable, in accordance with national law, paralegals and law students to provide appropriate types of assistance to the accused in court, provided that they are under the supervision of qualified lawyers;

(g) To ensure that unrepresented suspects and the accused understand their rights. This may include, but is not limited to, requiring judges and prosecutors to explain their rights to them in clear and plain language.

Guideline 6. Legal aid at the post-trial stage

46. States should ensure that imprisoned persons and children deprived of their liberty have access to legal aid. Where legal aid is not available, States shall ensure that such persons are held in prison in conformity with the law.

47. For this purpose, States should introduce measures:

(a) To provide all persons, on admission to the place of imprisonment and during their detention, with information on the rules of the place of imprisonment and their rights under the law, including the right to confidential legal aid, advice and assistance; the possibilities for further review of their case; their rights during disciplinary proceedings; and procedures for complaint, appeal, early release, pardon or clemency. Such information should be provided in a manner that corresponds to the needs of illiterate persons, minorities, persons with disabilities and children and should be in a language that the person in need of legal aid understands. Information provided to children should be provided in a manner appropriate for their age and maturity. The information material should be supported by visual aids prominently located in those parts of the facilities to which prisoners have regular access;

(b) To encourage bar and legal associations and other legal aid providers to draw up rosters of lawyers, and paralegals, where appropriate, to visit prisons to provide legal advice and assistance at no cost to prisoners;

(c) To ensure that prisoners have access to legal aid for the purpose of submitting appeals and filing requests related to their treatment and the conditions of their imprisonment, including when facing serious disciplinary charges, and for requests for pardon, in particular for those prisoners facing the death penalty, as well as for applications for parole and representation at parole hearings;

(d) To inform foreign prisoners of the possibility, where available, of seeking transfer to serve their sentence in their country of nationality, subject to the consent of the States involved.

Guideline 7. Legal aid for victims

48. Without prejudice to or inconsistency with the rights of the accused and consistent with the relevant national legislation, States should take adequate measures, where appropriate, to ensure that:

(a) Appropriate advice, assistance, care, facilities and support are provided to victims of crime, throughout the criminal justice process, in a manner that prevents repeat victimization and secondary victimization;[k]

(b) Child victims receive legal assistance as required, in line with the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime;[l]

(c) Victims receive legal advice on any aspect of their involvement in the criminal justice process, including the possibility of taking civil action or making a claim for compensation in separate legal proceedings, whichever is consistent with the relevant national legislation;

(d) Victims are promptly informed by the police and other front-line responders (i.e. health, social and child welfare providers) of their right to information and their entitlement to legal aid, assistance and protection and of how to access such rights;

(e) The views and concerns of victims are presented and considered at appropriate stages of the criminal justice process where their personal interests are affected or where the interests of justice so require;

(f) Victim services agencies and non-governmental organizations can provide legal aid to victims;

(g) Mechanisms and procedures are established to ensure close cooperation and appropriate referral systems between legal aid providers and other professionals (i.e. health, social and child welfare providers) to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the victim, as well as an assessment of his or her legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation and needs.

Guideline 8. Legal aid for witnesses

49. States should take adequate measures, where appropriate, to ensure that:

(a) Witnesses are promptly informed by the relevant authority of their right to information, their entitlement to assistance and protection and how to access such rights;

(b) Appropriate advice, assistance, care facilities and support are provided to witnesses of crime throughout the criminal justice process;

(c) Child witnesses receive legal assistance as required, in line with the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime;

(d) All statements or testimony given by the witness at all stages of the criminal justice process are accurately interpreted and translated.

50. States should, where appropriate, provide legal aid to witnesses.

51. The circumstances in which it may be appropriate to provide legal aid to witnesses include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

(a) The witness is at risk of incriminating himself or herself;

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[k] "Repeat victimization" and "secondary victimization" are understood as defined in paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3 of the appendix to Recommendation Rec(2006) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States on assistance to crime victims.

[l] Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex.

(b) There is a risk to the safety and well-being of the witness resulting from his or her status as such;

(c) The witness is particularly vulnerable, including as a result of having special needs.

Guideline 9. Implementation of the right of women to access legal aid

52. States should take applicable and appropriate measures to ensure the right of women to access legal aid, including:

(a) Introducing an active policy of incorporating a gender perspective into all policies, laws, procedures, programmes and practices relating to legal aid to ensure gender equality and equal and fair access to justice;

(b) Taking active steps to ensure that, where possible, female lawyers are available to represent female defendants, accused and victims;

(c) Providing legal aid, advice and court support services in all legal proceedings to female victims of violence in order to ensure access to justice and avoid secondary victimization and other such services, which may include the translation of legal documents where requested or required.

Guideline 10. Special measures for children

53. States should ensure special measures for children to promote children's effective access to justice and to prevent stigmatization and other adverse effects as a result of their being involved in the criminal justice system, including:

(a) Ensuring the right of the child to have counsel assigned to represent the child in his or her own name in proceedings where there is or could be a conflict of interest between the child and his or her parents or other parties involved;

(b) Enabling children who are detained, arrested, suspected or accused of, or charged with a criminal offence to contact their parents or guardians at once and prohibiting any interviewing of a child in the absence of his or her lawyer or other legal aid provider, and parent or guardian when available, in the best interests of the child;

(c) Ensuring the right of the child to have the matter determined in the presence of the child's parents or legal guardian, unless it is not considered to be in the best interests of the child;

(d) Ensuring that children may consult freely and in full confidentiality with parents and/or guardians and legal representatives;

(e) Providing information on legal rights in a manner appropriate for the child's age and maturity, in a language that the child can understand and in a manner that is gender- and culture-sensitive. Provision of information to parents, guardians or caregivers should be in addition, and not an alternative, to communicating information to the child;

(f) Promoting, where appropriate, diversion from the formal criminal justice system and ensuring that children have the right to legal aid at every stage of the process where diversion is applied;

(g) Encouraging, where appropriate, the use of alternative measures and sanctions to deprivation of liberty and ensuring that children have the right to legal aid so that deprivation of liberty is a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(h) Establishing measures to ensure that judicial and administrative proceedings are conducted in an atmosphere and manner that allow children to be heard either directly or through a representative or an appropriate body in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law. Taking into account the child's age and maturity may also require modified judicial and administrative procedures and practices.

54. The privacy and personal data of a child who is or who has been involved in judicial or non-judicial proceedings and other interventions should be protected at all stages, and such protection should be guaranteed by law. This generally implies that no information or personal data may be made available or published, particularly in the media, that could reveal or indirectly enable the disclosure of the child's identity, including images of the child, detailed descriptions of the child or the child's family, names or addresses of the child's family members and audio and video records.

Guideline 11. Nationwide legal aid system

55. In order to encourage the functioning of a nationwide legal aid system, States should, where it is appropriate, undertake measures:

(a) To ensure and promote the provision of effective legal aid at all stages of the criminal justice process for persons detained, arrested or imprisoned, suspected or accused of or charged with a criminal offence, and for victims of crime;

(b) To provide legal aid to persons who have been unlawfully arrested or detained or who have received a final judgement of the court as a result of a miscarriage of justice, in order to enforce their right to retrial, reparation, including compensation, rehabilitation and guarantees of non-repetition;

(c) To promote coordination between justice agencies and other professionals such as health, social services and victim support workers in order to maximize the effectiveness of the legal aid system, without prejudice to the rights of the accused;

(d) To establish partnerships with bar or legal associations to ensure the provision of legal aid at all stages of the criminal justice process;

(e) To enable paralegals to provide those forms of legal aid allowed by national law or practice to persons arrested, detained, suspected of or charged with a criminal offence, in particular in police stations or other detention centres;

(f) To promote the provision of appropriate legal aid for the purpose of crime prevention.

56. States should also take measures:

(a) To encourage legal and bar associations to support the provision of legal aid by offering a range of services, including those that are free (pro bono), in line with their professional calling and ethical duty;

(b) To identify incentives for lawyers to work in economically and socially disadvantaged areas (e.g. tax exemption, fellowships and travel and subsistence allowances);

(c) To encourage lawyers to organize regular circuits of lawyers around the country to provide legal aid to those in need.

57. In the design of their nationwide legal aid schemes, States should take into account the needs of specific groups, including but not limited to the elderly, minorities, persons with disabilities, the mentally ill, persons living with HIV and other severe contagious diseases, drug users, indigenous and aboriginal people, stateless persons, asylum seekers, foreign citizens, refugees and internally displaced persons, in line with guidelines 9 and 10.

58. States should take appropriate measures to establish child-friendly[m] and child-sensitive legal aid systems taking into account children's evolving capacities and the need to strike an appropriate balance between the best interests of the child and children's right to be heard in judicial proceedings, including:

(a) Establishing, where possible, dedicated mechanisms to support specialized legal aid for children and support the integration of child-friendly legal aid into general and non-specialized mechanisms;

(b) Adopting legal aid legislation, policies and regulations that explicitly take into account the child's rights and special developmental needs, including the right to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence; the right to be heard in all judicial proceedings affecting him or her; standard procedures for determining best interest; privacy and protection of personal data; and the right to be considered for diversion;

(c) Establishing child-friendly legal aid service standards and professional codes of conduct. Legal aid providers working with and for children should, where necessary, be subject to regular vetting to ensure their suitability for working with children;

(d) Promoting standard legal aid training programmes. Legal aid providers representing children should be trained in and be knowledgeable about children's rights and related issues, receive ongoing and in-depth training and be capable of communicating with children at their level of understanding. All legal aid providers working with and for children should receive basic interdisciplinary training on the rights and needs of children of different age groups and on proceedings that are adapted to them, and training on psychological and other aspects of the development of children, with special attention to girls and children who are members of minority or indigenous groups, and on available measures for promoting the defence of children who are in conflict with the law;

(e) Establishing mechanisms and procedures to ensure close cooperation and appropriate referral systems between legal aid providers and different professionals to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the child, as well as an assessment of his or her legal, psychological, social, emotional, physical and cognitive situation and needs.

59. To ensure the effective implementation of nationwide legal aid schemes, States should consider establishing a legal aid body or authority to provide, administer, coordinate and monitor legal aid services. Such a body should:

(a) Be free from undue political or judicial interference, be independent of the Government in decision-making related to legal aid and not be subject to the direction, control or financial intimidation of any person or authority in the performance of its functions, regardless of its administrative structure;

(b) Have the necessary powers to provide legal aid, including but not limited to the appointment of personnel; the designation of legal aid services to individuals; the setting of criteria and accreditation of legal aid providers, including training requirements; the oversight of legal aid providers and the establishment of independent bodies to handle complaints against them; the assessment of legal aid needs nationwide; and the power to develop its own budget;

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[m] "Child-friendly legal aid" is the provision of legal assistance to children in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings that is accessible, age-appropriate, multidisciplinary and effective, and that is responsive to the range of legal and social needs faced by children and youth. Child-friendly legal aid is delivered by lawyers and non-lawyers who are trained in children's law and child and adolescent development and who are able to communicate effectively with children and their caretakers.

(c) Develop, in consultation with key justice sector stakeholders and civil society organizations, a long-term strategy guiding the evolution and sustainability of legal aid;

(d) Report periodically to the responsible authority.

Guideline 12. Funding the nationwide legal aid system

60. Recognizing that the benefits of legal aid services include financial benefits and cost savings throughout the criminal justice process, States should, where appropriate, make adequate and specific budget provisions for legal aid services that are commensurate with their needs, including by providing dedicated and sustainable funding mechanisms for the national legal aid system.

61. To this end, States could take measures:

(a) To establish a legal aid fund to finance legal aid schemes, including public defender schemes, to support legal aid provision by legal or bar associations; to support university law clinics; and to sponsor non-governmental organizations and other organizations, including paralegal organizations, in providing legal aid services throughout the country, especially in rural and economically and socially disadvantaged areas;

(b) To identify fiscal mechanisms for channelling funds to legal aid, such as:

(i) Allocating a percentage of the State's criminal justice budget to legal aid services that are commensurate with the needs of effective legal aid provision;

(ii) Using funds recovered from criminal activities through seizures or fines to cover legal aid for victims;

(c) To identify and put in place incentives for lawyers to work in rural areas and economically and socially disadvantaged areas (e.g. tax exemptions or reductions, student loan payment reductions);

(d) To ensure fair and proportional distribution of funds between prosecution and legal aid agencies.

62. The budget for legal aid should cover the full range of services to be provided to persons detained, arrested or imprisoned, suspected or accused of, or charged with a criminal offence, and to victims. Adequate special funding should be dedicated to defence expenses such as expenses for copying relevant files and documents and collection of evidence, expenses related to expert witnesses, forensic experts and social workers, and travel expenses. Payments should be timely.

Guideline 13. Human resources

63. States should, where appropriate, make adequate and specific provisions for staffing the nationwide legal aid system that are commensurate with their needs.

64. States should ensure that professionals working for the national legal aid system possess qualifications and training appropriate for the services they provide.

65. Where there is a shortage of qualified lawyers, the provision of legal aid services may also include non-lawyers or paralegals. At the same time, States should promote the growth of the legal profession and remove financial barriers to legal education.

66. States should also encourage wide access to the legal profession, including affirmative action measures to ensure access for women, minorities and economically disadvantaged groups.

Guideline 14. Paralegals

67. States should, in accordance with their domestic law and where appropriate, recognize the role played by paralegals or similar service providers in providing legal aid services where access to lawyers is limited.

68. For this purpose, States should, in consultation with civil society and justice agencies and professional associations, introduce measures:

(a) To develop, where appropriate, a nationwide scheme of paralegal services with standardized training curricula and accreditation schemes, including appropriate screening and vetting;

(b) To ensure that quality standards for paralegal services are set and that paralegals receive adequate training and operate under the supervision of qualified lawyers;

(c) To ensure the availability of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to guarantee the quality of the services provided by paralegals;

(d) To promote, in consultation with civil society and justice agencies, the development of a code of conduct that is binding for all paralegals working in the criminal justice system;

(e) To specify the types of legal services that can be provided by paralegals and the types of services that must be provided exclusively by lawyers, unless such determination is within the competence of the courts or bar associations;

(f) To ensure access for accredited paralegals who are assigned to provide legal aid to police stations and prisons, facilities of detention or pretrial detention centres, etc.;

(g) To allow, in accordance with national law and regulations, court-accredited and duly trained paralegals to participate in court proceedings and advise the accused when there are no lawyers available to do so.

Guideline 15. Regulation and oversight of legal aid providers

69. In adherence to principle 12, and subject to existing national legislation ensuring transparency and accountability, States, in cooperation with professional associations, should:

(a) Ensure that criteria are set for the accreditation of legal aid providers;

(b) Ensure that legal aid providers are subject to applicable professional codes of conduct, with appropriate sanctions for infractions;

(c) Establish rules to ensure that legal aid providers are not allowed to request any payment from the beneficiaries of legal aid, except when authorized to do so;

(d) Ensure that disciplinary complaints against legal aid providers are reviewed by impartial bodies;

(e) Establish appropriate oversight mechanisms for legal aid providers, in particular with a view to preventing corruption.

Guideline 16. Partnerships with non-State legal aid service providers and universities

70. States should, where appropriate, engage in partnerships with non-State legal aid service providers, including non-governmental organizations and other service providers.

71. To this end, States should take measures, in consultation with civil society and justice agencies and professional associations:

(a) To recognize in their legal systems the role to be played by non-State actors in providing legal aid services to meet the needs of the population;

(b) To set quality standards for legal aid services and support the development of standardized training programmes for non-State legal aid service providers;

(c) To establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure the quality of legal aid services, in particular those provided at no cost;

(d) To work with all legal aid service providers to increase outreach, quality and impact and facilitate access to legal aid in all parts of the country and in all communities, especially in rural, economically and socially disadvantaged areas and among minority groups;

(e) To diversify legal aid service providers by adopting a comprehensive approach, for example, by encouraging the establishment of centres to provide legal aid services that are staffed by lawyers and paralegals and by entering into agreements with law societies and bar associations, university law clinics and non-governmental and other organizations to provide legal aid services.

72. States should, where appropriate, also take measures:

(a) To encourage and support the establishment of legal aid clinics in law departments within universities to promote clinical and public interest law programmes among faculty members and the student body, including in the accredited curriculum of universities;

(b) To encourage and provide incentives to law students to participate, under proper supervision and in accordance with national law or practice, in a legal aid clinic or other legal aid community scheme, as part of their academic curriculum or professional development;

(c) To develop, where they do not already exist, student practice rules that allow students to practise in the courts under the supervision of qualified lawyers or faculty staff, provided such rules are developed in consultation with and accepted by the competent courts or bodies that regulate the practice of law before the courts;

(d) In jurisdictions requiring law students to undertake legal internships, to develop rules for them to be allowed to practise in the courts under the supervision of qualified lawyers.

Guideline 17. Research and data

73. States should ensure that mechanisms to track, monitor and evaluate legal aid are established and should continually strive to improve the provision of legal aid.

74. For this purpose, States could introduce measures:

(a) To conduct regular research and collection of data disaggregated by the gender, age, socioeconomic status and geographical distribution of legal aid recipients and to publish the findings of such research;

(b) To share good practices in the provision of legal aid;

(c) To monitor the efficient and effective delivery of legal aid in accordance with international human rights standards;

(d) To provide cross-cultural, culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive and age-appropriate training to legal aid providers;

(e) To improve communication, coordination and cooperation between all justice agencies, especially at the local level, to identify local problems and to agree on solutions to improve the provision of legal aid.

Guideline 18. Technical assistance

75. Technical assistance based on needs and priorities identified by requesting States should be provided by relevant intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations, bilateral donors and competent non-governmental organizations, as well as by States in the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, with a view to building and enhancing the national capacities and institutions for the development and implementation of legal aid systems and criminal justice reforms, where appropriate.

Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families

8. By its resolution 2012/16, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/172 of 19 December 2011, entitled "Protection of migrants",

Recognizing that violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families poses a serious challenge to Member States and requires multilateral cooperation among all countries for its eradication,

Recognizing also that the challenges include violence perpetrated by organized criminal groups, including violence motivated by racism,

Deeply concerned about acts of intolerance, discrimination and violence and credible threats of violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families,

Recognizing that impediments to accessing employment, vocational training, housing, schooling, health services and social services, as well as other services that, in accordance with national legislation, are intended for use by the public, contribute to the vulnerability of migrants,

Noting that the factors that drive people to seek to cross international borders are many and varied and that, while the majority may be motivated by economic factors, in some cases migrants may include vulnerable groups,

Aware that, as criminals take advantage of migratory flows and attempt to circumvent border controls, migrants become more vulnerable to, inter alia, kidnapping, extortion, forced labour, sexual exploitation, physical assault, debt servitude and abandonment,

Concerned about the large numbers of migrants, especially women and children, who attempt to cross international borders without appropriate travel documents, which renders them highly vulnerable, and recognizing the obligation of Member States to treat migrants humanely, with full protection of their rights, regardless of their immigration status,

Bearing in mind the need for a focused and consistent criminal justice approach to crimes committed against migrants, in particular women and children, as a group that is especially vulnerable to crime and abuse,

Recognizing the importance of the principle of access to justice, and convinced that, without access to justice, basic human rights cannot be fully realized,

Reaffirming the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] in which it is stated that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, and that no one should be held in slavery or servitude or be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind,

Reaffirming also that effective action to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air requires a comprehensive international approach,

Noting the obligations of Member States under international law, as applicable, to prevent crimes against migrants, to investigate such crimes and to punish perpetrators, and bearing in mind that not doing so impairs the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims of such crimes,

Stressing the need for additional cooperation among Member States and between Member States and private sector entities to counter transnational organized crime,

Stressing also the need to fully implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[3] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[4] and to take appropriate measures to afford migrants effective protection against the types of violence that may be inflicted upon them, including protection from potential retaliation or intimidation for testifying as witnesses in criminal proceedings,

Recalling its resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, entitled "United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons", and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 20/3 of 15 April 2011, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons",[5] stressing the need for full and effective implementation of the Plan of Action, and expressing the view that it will, inter alia, enhance cooperation and better coordination of efforts to fight trafficking in persons and for full implementation of the Convention and the Trafficking in Persons Protocol,

Reaffirming that crimes against migrants, including trafficking in persons, continue to pose a serious challenge and require a concerted international assessment and response and genuine multilateral cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination for their eradication,

Taking note with appreciation of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to highlight the vulnerability of smuggled migrants to violence, including the study entitled "Smuggling of migrants: a global review and annotated bibliography of recent publications", first published in 2010, and the discussion guide for the thematic discussion on violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families,[6]

Welcoming the renewed commitment made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[7] to take measures to protect the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate acts of racism and xenophobia and to promote greater harmony and tolerance,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[3] Ibid., vol. 2241, No. 39574.

[4] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 10* (E/2011/30), chap. I, sect. D.

[6] E/CN.15/2012/5.

[7] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

Recognizing the increasing need for more effective international information-sharing, law enforcement cooperation and mutual legal assistance,

Determined to promote effective law enforcement and related measures to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families,

1. *Strongly condemns* the continuing incidence of criminal acts against migrants, migrant workers and their families in all regions of the world, including criminal acts of violence motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

2. *Requests* Member States to ensure the humane treatment of all migrants, regardless of their immigration status, especially women and children, with full protection of their rights, and to take all appropriate measures with due regard for the safety and dignity of the person;

3. *Urges* Member States to adopt measures for preventing and addressing effectively cases of violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families, and to ensure that the victims of such crimes receive humane and respectful treatment from Member States, regardless of their immigration status;

4. *Encourages* Member States that have not already done so to enact national legislation and take other appropriate measures to combat international smuggling of migrants, including legislative, judicial, regulatory and administrative measures, recognizing that crimes against migrants may endanger the lives of migrants or make them vulnerable to trafficking, kidnapping or other crimes and abuse by organized criminal groups, and to strengthen international cooperation to combat such crimes;

5. *Also encourages* Member States that have not already done so to enact national legislation and to take other appropriate measures to combat criminal acts of racism, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including steps to reduce the vulnerability of migrants to crime and to increase their engagement with host societies, consistent with national law;

6. *Reiterates its call* for those Member States that have not yet done so to consider acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[8] and calls upon States parties to fully implement those treaties;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to institute measures, as appropriate, to strengthen the entire criminal justice process and to vigorously investigate and prosecute crimes against migrants, including trafficking in persons and other serious offences, especially crimes constituting violations of the human rights of migrants, giving special attention to assisting and protecting victims, in particular women and children;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting persons in vulnerable situations, and in that regard expresses its concern about the increase in the activities of transnational and national organized criminal entities and others who profit from crimes against migrants, especially women and children, without regard for dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of national laws and international law;

9. *Urges* Member States to fully use, where pertinent, international cooperation in their investigations and prosecution of crimes involving violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families, and encourages States parties to the Convention and the relevant Protocols thereto to avail themselves of the international cooperation framework of those instruments and all others to ensure that they have an adequate legal framework to allow for extradition, mutual legal assistance and international cooperation in relation to such crimes;

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[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

10. *Also urges* Member States to provide specialized training, as appropriate, for law enforcement, border control, immigration and other concerned officials to better equip them to identify and deal with issues related to violence against migrants, including in cooperation with non-governmental organizations and civil society;

11. *Invites* Member States to adopt concrete measures to prevent violence against migrants while in transit, to train public officials at ports of entry and in border areas to treat migrants and their families respectfully and in accordance with the law, and to prosecute, in conformity with applicable national and international law, violations of the rights of migrants and their families during such transit;

12. *Urges* Member States to continue exploring the link between migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons in order to further efforts towards protecting migrants from violence, discrimination, exploitation and abuse;

13. *Encourages* Member States to make available information about the potential risks of migration and the rights and duties of persons who migrate, educating them about their host societies, so as to enable migrants to make informed decisions and to reduce the likelihood that they will be victims of crime;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to take measures to ensure that victims of crime, including migrants, migrant workers and their families, have access to the justice system for violations of their rights, irrespective of their immigration status;

15. *Encourages* Member States to further strengthen their cooperation in protecting witnesses in cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons;

16. *Invites* Member States to take immediate steps to incorporate into national criminal justice strategies measures to prevent, prosecute and punish crimes involving violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families;

17. *Welcomes* the active role played by international and non-governmental organizations in combating violence against migrants;

18. *Urges* Member States to cooperate in international, regional and bilateral forums on the protection of migrants and on humane migration management.

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

9. By its resolution 2012/17, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[1] should be held,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies

[1] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Bearing in mind the consultative nature of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, and their role as a forum for promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recalling its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling also its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, in which it endorsed the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting, held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, in which it endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, as adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider at its twentieth session options to improve the efficiency of the process involved in the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, and welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015,

Recalling its resolution 66/179 of 19 December 2011, in which it requested the Commission to approve at its twenty-first session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress, and recommended that the outcome of future crime congresses be strengthened by limiting the number of their agenda items and workshops,

Taking note of the development goals and national commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3]

Emphasizing the importance of integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address, inter alia, social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Thirteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

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[2] See E/CN.15/2007/6, chap. IV.

[3] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[4] E/CN.15/2012/21 and Corr.1.

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World[5] and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

2. *Notes* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

3. *Decides* that the duration of the Thirteenth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations;

4. *Also decides* that the main theme of the Thirteenth Congress shall be "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation";

5. *Further decides* that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Thirteenth Congress shall include a high-level segment in which States are invited to be represented at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general, and that representatives will be given an opportunity to make statements on the topics of the Congress;

6. *Decides* that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Thirteenth Congress shall adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration, and that the declaration shall contain recommendations reflecting the deliberations of the high-level segment, the discussion of agenda items and the workshops;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of representatives from relevant entities of the United Nations system in the Thirteenth Congress, bearing in mind the main theme, agenda items and workshop topics of the Congress;

8. *Approves* the following provisional agenda for the Thirteenth Congress, finalized by the Commission at its twenty-first session:

1. Opening of the Congress.

2. Organizational matters.

3. Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development.

4. International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime.

5. Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime.[6]

[5] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[6] This agenda item invites discussion on various evolving forms of transnational crime, including those reflected in General Assembly resolution 66/181 of 19 December 2011, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity".

6. National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice.

7. Adoption of the report of the Congress;

9. *Decides* that the following issues shall be considered in workshops within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress:

(*a*) Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders;

(*b*) Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims;

(*c*) Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation;

(*d*) Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress and for the Congress in a timely manner in order to enable those meetings to be held as early as possible in 2014, and invites Member States to be actively involved in that process;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of the regional preparatory meetings and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Thirteenth Congress itself, in accordance with past practice and in consultation with Member States;

12. *Urges* participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress;

13. *Invites* Member States to be represented at the Thirteenth Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress and to participate actively in the high-level segment;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to play an active role in the Thirteenth Congress by sending legal and policy experts, including practitioners with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to

encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress, and encourages Member States to actively participate in the above-mentioned meetings, as they provide an opportunity to develop and maintain strong partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations;

17. *Encourages* Governments to undertake preparations for the Thirteenth Congress at an early stage and by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees;

18. *Encourages* the relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress;

19. *Requests* the Commission to accord sufficient time at its twenty-second session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress, to finalize in a timely manner all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission at its twenty-second session.

Chapter II

Special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. In accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 61/16, paragraph 88 of annex I to Assembly resolution 50/227, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/30 and decision 2010/202, the Council held a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at its 4th to 7th meetings, on 12 and 13 March 2012. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.4-7). For its consideration at the meeting, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General entitled "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for development" (E/2012/7).

2. At the 4th meeting, on 12 March 2012, the President of the Council, Miloš Koterec (Slovakia), made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Chef de Cabinet of the President of the General Assembly, Mutlaq Al-Qahtani, delivered the statement of the President of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nazzer.

4. Also at the same meeting, presentations on the overall theme, "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for development", were made by the following representatives of major institutional stakeholders: Anthony Mothae Maruping, Permanent Representative of Lesotho to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva and President of the Trade and Development Board, UNCTAD; Jorge Familiar Calderón, Vice-President, Secretary of the Board and Acting Secretary of the Development Committee, World Bank; Jianhai Lin, Secretary of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Secretary of the International Monetary and Financial Committee; and Shishir Priyadarshi, Director of the Development Division, WTO.

5. At the 5th meeting, on 12 March, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, addressed the meeting.

Thematic debate of the whole on the theme "Financing of sustainable development"

6. At its 4th and 7th meetings, on 12 and 13 March, the Council held thematic debates of the whole on the theme "Financing of sustainable development".

7. At the 4th meeting, on 12 March, presentations were made by Rachel Kyte, Vice-President, Sustainable Development Network, World Bank; and Marianne Fay, Chief Economist for Sustainable Development and lead author of the World Bank report entitled *Inclusive Green Growth: The Pathway to Development*.

8. Following the presentations, the Council held an interactive dialogue during which statements were made by the representatives of France and Mexico, as well as by the observers for Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Jamaica (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Nepal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries) and Nauru (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States).

9. Statements were also made by the Dean of the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank and a number of Executive Directors of the Bank.

10. Statements were also made by the Special Representative of the Global Foundation for Democracy and Development (civil society) and the Senior Finance Adviser of Global Clearinghouse for Development Finance (business sector).

11. At the 7th meeting, on 13 March, presentations were made by David O'Connor, Chief, Policy Analysis and Network Branch, Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and Michael Clark, Inter-Regional Adviser, UNCTAD.

12. Following the presentations, the Council held an interactive dialogue during which statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Brazil, Japan and China, as well as by the observers for Sri Lanka, Morocco, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

13. A statement was made by the observer for the European Union.

14. Statements were also made by the Executive Director of the Business Council for the United Nations (business sector) as well as the representative for Latindadd (civil society) and the representative of the NGO Committee on Financing for Development (civil society).

Thematic debate of the whole on the theme "Promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, job creation, productive investment and trade"

15. At its 5th and 6th meetings, on 12 and 13 March, the Council held a thematic debate of the whole on the theme "Promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, job creation, productive investment and trade".

16. At the 5th meeting, on 12 March, presentations were made by Martin Rama, World Bank Director and lead author, *World Development Report 2013: Jobs*; and Heiner Flassbeck, Director, Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, UNCTAD.

17. Following the presentations, the Council held an interactive dialogue during which statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Belarus and Germany, as well as by the observers for Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Jordan, Nepal and Norway.

18. Statements were also made by the Dean of the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank, a number of Executive Directors of the Bank and an Executive Director of IMF.

19. Statements were made by the observer for the European Union as well as the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

20. Statements were also made by the following civil society representatives: the Senior Representative of the NGO Committee on Financing for Development and the Senior Researcher of the Third World Network; and by the following business sector representatives: the Managing Director of BNY Mellon and the Senior Policy Manager of the Banking Commission at the International Chamber of Commerce.

21. At the 6th meeting, on 13 March, presentations were made by Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Shishir Priyadarshi, Director, Development Division, WTO; and Rob Vos, Director, Development Policy and Analysis Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

22. Following the presentations, the Council held an interactive dialogue during which statements were made by the representatives of Comoros, Bangladesh, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Nigeria and the Republic of Korea.

23. Statements were also made by a number of Executive Directors of the World Bank.

24. Statements were made by the observer for the European Union as well as the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the Regional Commissions New York Office.

25. Statements were also made by the following civil society representatives: the representative of the Marianists International, the senior representative of the NGO Committee on Financing for Development and the representative to the United Nations of the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries; as well as the following business sector representatives: the Executive Vice-President of the United States Council for International Business and the representative of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

Closing of the meeting

26. At the 7th meeting, the President of the Council made concluding remarks and declared closed the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD.

Chapter III
Special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters

1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/23 and decision 2012/203, the Council held a special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters at its 8th and 9th meetings, on 15 March 2012. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.8 and 9). For its consideration at the meeting, the Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the role and work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2012/8).

2. At the 8th meeting, on 15 March, the President of the Council, Miloš Koterec (Slovakia), made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, a keynote address was made by Allen Kagina, Commissioner-General, Uganda Revenue Authority, on the theme "Current challenges, priorities and experiences of developing countries in tax matters".

4. Also at the same meeting, presentations were made by Pascal Saint-Amans, Director of the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); Michael Keen, Deputy Director of the Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF); Richard Stern, Global Product Specialist for Business Taxation, World Bank Group; Márcio Verdi, Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations; and Logan Wort, Acting Executive Secretary of the African Tax Administration Forum.

5. At the same meeting, the Director, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement.

6. At the 9th meeting, on 15 March, the Council was presented with the 2011 update of the *United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries*.

7. Also at the same meeting, presentations were made by Armando Lara Yaffar, Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, on the 2011 update; Alexander Trepelkov, Director, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, on the model in the context of financing for development; and Michael Lennard, Chief, International Tax Cooperation Unit, Financing for Development Office, on the key features of the model.

8. Following the presentations, the Council held an interactive dialogue during which a statement was made by the representative of India.

9. Statements were also made by the following members of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters: Stig Sollund (Norway), Henry John Louie (United States of America), Anita Kapur (India), Wolfgang Lasars (Germany), Marcos Valadao (Brazil) and Mansor Hassan (Malaysia).

Chapter IV
High-level segment

1. The high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Council was held at its 13th to 23rd meetings, from 2 to 10 July 2012. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.13-23).

2. In its decision 2011/208, the Council had decided that the theme for the 2012 annual ministerial review would be "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals" (agenda item 2 (c)).

3. In its decision 2012/207, the Council had decided that the theme for its 2012 thematic discussion would be "Macroeconomic policies for productive capacity, employment creation, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in the context of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in pursuit of poverty eradication" (agenda item 2 (d)).

4. For its consideration at the high-level segment (agenda item 2), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (E/2012/63);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on macroeconomic policies for productive capacity, employment creation, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in the context of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in pursuit of poverty eradication (E/2012/74);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation (E/2012/78);

(d) Relevant part of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2);

(e) Contribution of the Commission for Social Development to the annual ministerial review of the 2012 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/12);

(f) Relevant part of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourteenth session (12-16 March 2012) (E/2012/33);

(g) Contribution of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women to the annual ministerial review of the 2012 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/73);

(h) World Economic and Social Survey 2012: In Search of New Development Finance (E/2012/50);

(i) World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2012 (E/2012/72);

(j) Letter dated 9 February 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/10);

(k) Letter dated 9 March 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/11);

(l) Letter dated 9 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/52);

(m) Letter dated 30 March 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/53);

(n) Letter dated 2 April 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/54);

(o) Letter dated 16 April 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/55);

(p) Letter dated 4 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/56);

(q) Letter dated 2 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/57);

(r) Note verbale dated 5 April 2012 from the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/58);

(s) Letter dated 21 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/83);

(t) Letter dated 25 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/84);

(u) Letter dated 29 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/86);

(v) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/NGO/1-76, 78-99 and 117).

Opening of the high-level segment

5. At the 13th meeting, on 2 July, the President of the Council, Miloš Koterec (Slovakia), opened the high-level segment and made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, addressed the Council.

7. Also at the same meeting, the President of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser (Qatar), made a statement.

Keynote addresses

8. At its 13th meeting, on 2 July, the Council heard the keynote addresses of the President of Finland, Sauli Niinistö, delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland, Erkki Tuomioja; the Director-General of ILO, Juan Somavía; the President of the International Organization of Employers, Tan Sri Dato' Azman Shah Haron; the General Secretary of the International Trade Union Confederation, Sharan Burrow; and the Chief Science Officer and Co-Founder of LightSail Energy, Danielle Fong.

Policy messages from the annual ministerial review preparatory meetings

9. Also at its 13th meeting, the Council heard policy messages from the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Joe Nakano, on the Asia and Pacific Regional Meeting held in Kyoto on 7 December 2011; the State Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia, Ahmed Shide, on the Africa Regional Meeting held in Addis Ababa on 25 March 2012; the Minister for Labour and Social Security of Uruguay, Eduardo Brenta, on the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Meeting held in Montevideo on 27 April 2012; the Minister for Labour and Social Security of Turkey, Faruk Çelik, on the national consultations on youth employment in 11 European countries; and the President for Corporate and Government Affairs of the Manpower Group, David Arkless, on the partnership event held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 27 February 2012.

A. High-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions

10. At its 15th meeting, on 3 July, the Council held a high-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system (agenda item 2 (a)).

11. The dialogue was opened by the President of the Council and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Sha Zukang. The panellists were Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General, UNCTAD; Min Zhu, Deputy Managing Director, IMF; Valentine Rugwabiza, Deputy Director-General, WTO; and Hans Timmer, Director, Development Prospects Group, World Bank.

12. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Nicaragua, Cuba, the Republic of Korea, Mexico and China, as well as the observers for Cyprus, Nepal and the Syrian Arab Republic.

B. Development Cooperation Forum

13. The Council held the third biennial Development Cooperation Forum at its 17th to 20th meetings, on 5 and 6 July (agenda item 2 (b)).

14. At the 17th meeting, on 5 July, the President of the Council made an opening statement.

15. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Council.

16. Also at the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General under the item (E/2012/78).

17. At the 20th meeting, on 6 July, the Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, addressed the Council.

18. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General made a statement.

19. Also at the same meeting, the President made a statement and concluded the Development Cooperation Forum.

Keynote addresses and panel discussion on the theme "Drivers of change: What is the future of development cooperation?"

20. At the 17th meeting, on 5 July, the Council heard keynote addresses by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Bob Carr; the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs of Luxembourg, Marie-Josée Jacobs; the Deputy Minister for Finance of South Africa, Nhlanhla Nene; the Permanent Representative of China, Li Baodong; and the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Michelle Bachelet.

21. At the same meeting, the Council held a panel discussion moderated by Joanna Kerr, Chief Executive Officer of ActionAid International. The panellists were Heikki Holmås, Minister for International Development of Norway, and Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

22. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of India, Cuba, Chile, Bangladesh, Nicaragua and Argentina, as well as the observers for Belgium and Nepal.

23. Statements were also made by Ekanya Geofrey, Member of Parliament of Uganda, and Felix Mutati, Member of Parliament of Zambia.

24. The observer for the European Union made a statement.

25. A representative of the Association for Women's Rights in Development, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, made a statement.

26. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

Parallel policy dialogues, interactive debate of the whole, and parallel thematic and regional workshops

27. At its 18th meeting, on 5 July, the Council held two parallel policy dialogues on the theme "Where should development cooperation go and how can it unlock other resources?", followed by an interactive debate of the whole on the theme "Making accountability operational: practice and perspectives" and concluded with three parallel thematic and regional workshops.

Policy dialogue A: "Can development cooperation be made more equitable, efficient and strategic?"

28. Policy dialogue A was chaired by Luis-Alfonso de Alba (Mexico), Vice-President of the Council, and moderated by Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Chair of the United Nations Development Group. The panellists were Somchith Inthamith, Deputy Minister for Planning and Investment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Jon Lomøy, Director of the Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD; and Lydia Alpizar Duran, Executive Director of the Association for Women's Rights in Development.

29. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Argentina and the Dominican Republic, as well as the observers for Cape Verde and Nepal.

30. Statements were made by Gustavo Martin Prada, Director for Development Policy of the European Commission; Patrick Moriau, Member of Parliament of Belgium; Amanda Ellis, Deputy Secretary for International Development and Head of the New Zealand Aid Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand; and Tony Pipa, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, United States Agency for International Development.

31. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: International Federation of Business and Professional Women; the African Monitor (South Africa); and the International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Policy dialogue B: "How can development cooperation serve as a catalyst for other sources of development financing?"

32. Policy dialogue B was chaired by Desra Percaya (Indonesia), Vice-President of the Council, and moderated by Pitchette Kampeta Sayinzoga, Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Treasury of Rwanda. The panellists were Anne Sipiläinen, Under-Secretary of State, Development Policy and Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland; Min Zhu, Deputy Managing Director, IMF; and Jesse Griffiths, Director of Eurodad.

33. Statements were also made by Anthony Smith, Director of International Relations, Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Deborah Brautigam, Professor and Director of the International Development Programme, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C.

34. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Gabon, Nicaragua, Bangladesh and the United States.

Interactive debate of the whole on the overall theme of "Making accountability operational: practice and perspectives"

35. The interactive debate of the whole was opened by the President of the Council, who made a statement. Introductory statements were made by Martin Dahinden, Director-General of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

36. An interactive discussion on the topic "Strengthening capacity and political buy-in for mutual accountability" followed, moderated by Sigrid Kaag, Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant Administrator, UNDP. The panellists were Oburu Oginga, Assistant Minister for Finance of Kenya; Gisela Hammerschmidt, Deputy Director-General, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany; Saber Hossain Chowdhury, Member of Parliament of Bangladesh; and Vitalice Meja, Development Policy Analyst, Reality of Aid Africa.

37. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Japan, Bangladesh and China.

38. Statements were made by Mr. Geofrey, Member of Parliament of Uganda; Mr. Mutati, Member of Parliament of Zambia; and Willias Madzimure, Member of Parliament of Zimbabwe.

39. A statement was also made by a representative of Oxfam International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

40. The moderator briefly summarized the discussion.

Workshop A: "Post-conflict countries and countries in vulnerable situations"

41. Workshop A was chaired by Fernando Arias (Spain), Vice-President of the Council, and moderated by Peter Moors, Director-General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Belgium. The panellists were Abdou Karim Meckassoua, Minister of Planning and Economy of the Central African Republic; Elisabetta Belloni, Director-General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy; Yoka Brandt, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Maureen Quinn, Senior Adviser of the International Peace Institute; and Conrad Sauvé, Secretary-General and Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Red Cross.

42. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representative of Nigeria and the observer for Nepal.

43. A statement was also made by a representative of the non-governmental organization LDC Watch.

Workshop B: "Mutual accountability and transparency in Africa: progress and challenges"

44. Workshop B was chaired by Mootaz Ahmadein Khalil (Egypt), Vice-President of the Council, and moderated by Samura Kamara, Minister of Finance, Sierra Leone. The panellists were Pacharo Ralph Jooma, Deputy Minister of Finance and Member of Parliament of Malawi; Ekanya Geofrey, Member of Parliament of Uganda; Collins Magalasi, Executive Director, African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD); and Namhla Mniki-Mangaliso, Director, African Monitor.

45. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Nigeria and Ghana, as well as the observers for Kenya and South Africa.

46. Statements were also made by Fanwell Kenala Bokosi, Policy Adviser, AFRODAD, and Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, India.

47. The moderator briefly summarized the discussion.

Workshop C: "Strengthening development cooperation in the Pacific: What can regional compacts contribute?"

48. Workshop C was chaired by Mr. Percaya, Vice-President of the Council, and moderated by Feleti Teo, Deputy Secretary-General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. The panellists were Amanda Ellis, Deputy Secretary for International Development and Head of the New Zealand Aid Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand, and Noumea Simi, Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Finance, Samoa.

49. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the observers for New Zealand, Fiji and Samoa.

50. Statements were also made by Alan March, Assistant Director-General, Humanitarian Response and Preparedness Branch, Australian Agency for International Development, and Alfred Schuster, Development Cooperation Adviser, Pacific Islands Forum.

Interactive debates of the whole and parallel round tables

51. At the 19th meeting, on 6 July, the Council held two interactive debates of the whole on the theme "Good practices and lessons learned from South-South and triangular cooperation", followed by two parallel round tables on the theme "Global development cooperation: the evolving role of private philanthropic organizations and decentralized cooperation".

52. The interactive debate of the whole was opened by the Vice-President (Indonesia), who made a statement, and moderated by Ms. Brautigam.

Interactive debate I: "What can we learn from South-South cooperation?"

53. The panellists for the first interactive debate were Ahmed Shide, State Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia; Nguyen The Phuong, Vice-Minister of Planning and Investment of Viet Nam; Miles Sampa, Deputy Minister of

Finance and National Planning of Zambia; Petko Draganov, Deputy Secretary-General, UNCTAD; and Birama Sidibe, Vice-President for Operations of the Islamic Development Bank.

54. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Egypt, Mexico, Ireland, Bangladesh and El Salvador, as well as the observer for Mozambique.

55. Statements were also made by Adrien Akouete, Deputy Secretary-General of the International Trade Union Confederation (Africa); and Mr. Mutati, Member of Parliament of Zambia.

Interactive debate II: "Institutions for South-South development cooperation: emerging trends"

56. The panellists for the second interactive debate were Serdar Çam, President of the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency; Masato Watanabe, Vice-President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency; and Martin Rivero, Executive Director of the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation.

57. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Argentina, Canada and Japan, as well as the observer for Lebanon.

58. A statement was also made by Octavio Tripp Villanueva, Director-General for Technical and Scientific Cooperation, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation.

Round table A: "Private philanthropic organizations"

59. Round table A was chaired by the President of the Council, and moderated by Ron Bruder, Founder and Chair of the Board, Education for Employment. The panellists were Heather Grady, Vice-President of Foundations Initiatives, Rockefeller Foundation; Iqbal Noor Ali, Senior Adviser, Aga Khan Development Network; and Klaus Leisinger, President and Managing Director, Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development.

60. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the observer for Liberia.

61. A statement was also made by a representative of the International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

62. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex; the Sanford School of Public Policy at Duke University; and CxCatalysts.

Round table B: "Decentralized development cooperation"

63. Round table B was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Indonesia) and moderated by Cecile Molinier, Director, UNDP, Geneva. The panellists were Carles Llorens Vila, Director-General for International Cooperation of the Government of Catalonia, Spain, and representative of the Forum of Global Associations of Regions; Jürgen Nimptsch, Lord Mayor of Bonn, Germany;

Anthony Egyir Aikins, Mayor of Cape Coast, Ghana; Patricia Ayala, Governor of the Department of Artigas, Uruguay; and Barry Vrbanovich, President of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and Co-Chair of the Decentralized Cooperation Committee of United Cities and Local Governments.

64. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by Monica Paez, Technical Coordinator of the Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation, Ecuador; Marco Ricci, Multilateral Coordinator of the Directorate General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy; and Jacques Perrot, representative of the Civil Society and Local Authorities Unit, European Commission.

Interactive debates of the whole

65. At its 20th meeting, on 6 July, the Council held two interactive debates of the whole on the themes "Gearing global development cooperation towards sustainable development: Where do we go from Rio?" and "Forging ahead: partnering for the future of development".

Interactive debate I: "Gearing global development cooperation towards sustainable development: where do we go from Rio?"

66. The interactive debate was chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by the Vice-President (Mexico). The panellists were Jean-Baptist Mattei, Director-General of Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France; Roberto Bissio, Coordinator of Social Watch; Juan Somavía, Director-General, ILO; and Mr. Sha, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

67. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representative of Belarus.

68. A statement was also made by a representative of the non-governmental organization Trade Union Development Cooperation Network.

Interactive debate II: "Forging ahead: partnering for the future of development"

69. The interactive debate was chaired by the Vice-President (Mexico), and moderated by Bruce Jones, Director of the Center on International Cooperation, New York University. The panellists were Kim Bong-hyun, Deputy Minister of Multilateral and Global Affairs of the Republic of Korea; Rogelio Granguillhome, Executive Director of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation; Katsuji Imata, Acting Secretary-General of CIVICUS; and Talaat Abdel Malek, Co-Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Economic Adviser to the Minister of International Cooperation of Egypt.

70. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representative of Nicaragua.

71. A statement was made by Mr. Ekanya, Shadow Minister for Finance of Uganda.

72. A statement was also made by the representative of UNDP.

73. A statement was made by a representative of the non-governmental organization Messeh International Ministries.

C. Annual ministerial review on the theme "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals"

74. At its 13th to 16th meetings, on 2 and 3 July, the Council held its annual ministerial review on the theme "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals" (agenda item 2 (c)).

75. At the 13th meeting, on 2 July, the President of the Council made a statement.

76. At the 15th meeting, on 3 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the theme of the annual ministerial review (E/2012/63).

77. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee for Development Policy, Frances Stewart, provided highlights from the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on its fourteenth session (E/2012/33).

78. At the 16th meeting, on 3 July, after all the voluntary national presentations had been given, the President made a concluding statement.

Voluntary national presentation: Russian Federation

79. At its 13th meeting, on 2 July, the Council began the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard a presentation by Vitaly Kolbanov, Department of Analyses and Prognosis of Health Development and Social and Labour Spheres, Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation. The presentation and the ensuing discussion were moderated by Conny Czymoch, Phoenix Television of Germany.

80. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representatives of Germany, China, Belarus and Cuba, as reviewers of the presentation, to which the presenter responded.

81. The presenter also responded to a statement made by a representative of the non-governmental organization, the Russian Peace Foundation.

Voluntary national presentations: Algeria and Brazil

82. At its 14th meeting, on 2 July, the Council continued the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard presentations by Algeria and Brazil. The presentations and the ensuing discussions were moderated by Ms. Czymoch.

83. At the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentation by Rabah Hadid, on behalf of Abdelkader Messahel, Minister, African Affairs, of Algeria.

84. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of Bangladesh, as reviewer of the presentation, to which the Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Mohammed Achache, responded.

85. Also at the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentation by Mario Barbosa, Special Adviser to the Minister for Labour and Employment of Brazil.

86. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of Argentina and the observers for South Africa and Sweden, as reviewers of the presentation, to which the presenter responded.

87. A statement was also made by the representative of Germany, to which the presenter also responded.

Voluntary national presentations: Ecuador and Ukraine

88. Also at its 14th meeting, on 2 July, the Council continued the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard presentations by Ecuador and Ukraine. The presentations and the ensuing discussions were moderated by José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Executive Director, Employment Sector, ILO.

89. At the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentation by Fander Falconi, Minister of National Planning for Development of Ecuador.

90. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representatives of the Russian Federation and Spain, and by the observer for the Plurinational State of Bolivia, as reviewers of the presentation, to which the presenter responded.

91. A statement was also made by the representative of Nicaragua, to which the presenter also responded.

92. Also at the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentation by Vasyl Nadraga, Deputy Minister for Social Policy of Ukraine.

93. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of Brazil, and the observers for Hungary and Kazakhstan, as reviewers of the presentation, to which the presenter responded.

94. A statement was also made by the representative of Belarus, to which the presenter also responded.

Voluntary national presentations: Kenya, Mauritius and Qatar

95. At its 16th meeting, on 3 July, the Council resumed the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard the presentations by Kenya, Mauritius and Qatar. The presentations and the ensuing discussions were moderated by Edward Carr, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina.

96. At the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentation by John Munyes Kiyong'a, Minister for Labour of Kenya.

97. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of India and the observer for Uganda, as well as a representative of ILO, as reviewers of the presentation.

98. The presenter and Naomi Shaban, Minister for Gender, Children and Social Development of Kenya, responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers.

99. Also at the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentation by Vasant Kumar Bunwaree, Minister for Education and Human Resources of Mauritius.

100. Comments were made and questions were raised by the observer for Seychelles, as reviewer of the presentation, to which the presenter responded.

101. A statement was also made by the representative of Germany, to which the presenters from Kenya and Mauritius responded.

102. Also at the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentation by Saleh bin Mohammed al Nabit, Secretary-General for the General Secretariat for Development and Planning of Qatar.

103. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representatives of Bangladesh and the Dominican Republic and by the observer for Tunisia, as reviewers of the presentation, to which the presenter responded.

D. Thematic discussion on the theme "Macroeconomic policies for productive capacity, employment creation, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the context of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in pursuit of poverty eradication"

104. At the 15th, 21st and 22nd meetings, on 3 and 9 July, the Council held its thematic discussions on the theme "Macroeconomic policies for productive capacity, employment creation, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the context of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in pursuit of poverty eradication" (agenda item 2 (d)).

105. At the 15th meeting, on 3 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the theme of the discussion (E/2012/74).

Interactive dialogues on the theme "Accountability, transparency and sustainable development: turning challenges into opportunities"

106. At its 21st and 22nd meetings, on 9 July, the Council held two interactive dialogues on the theme "Accountability, transparency and sustainable development: turning challenges into opportunities", followed by a thematic round table on "Implementing effective macroeconomic policies for employment creation".

107. At the 21st meeting, the President made an opening statement.

108. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General addressed the Council.

109. Also at the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Yury Fedotov, made a statement.

110. At the 22nd meeting, the Secretary-General addressed the Council.

111. At the same meeting, Mr. Fedotov made a statement.

112. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council made a statement.

Interactive dialogue I: "Creating inclusive and cohesive societies: a multidisciplinary approach to combating corruption for development"

113. The interactive dialogue was moderated by Dimitri Vlassis, Secretary of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and Chief of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, UNODC, and the panellists were: Abdeladim el Guerrouj, Minister for Public Services and the Modernization of Administration of Morocco and President of the Conference of the State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption; the Administrator of UNDP; Abdul Tejan-Cole, Regional Director for Africa, Open Society Foundation, and former Commissioner of the Anti-Corruption Commission of Sierra Leone; and Martin Kreutner, Chair, International Anti-Corruption Academy International Transition Team and Executive Secretary to the Provisional Commission, Austria.

114. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Brazil, Bangladesh and Cameroon, as well as the observer for Austria.

115. Statements were also made by the representatives of the non-governmental organizations World Society of Victimology and NGO Sustainability.

116. A statement was also made by a representative of Schoeman, Updike and Kaufan.

Interactive dialogue II: "Shared roles and responsibilities: developing innovative partnerships for comprehensive action against corruption"

117. The interactive dialogue was moderated by Rico Hizon, Anchor of BBC Newsday and the Asia Business Report, and the panellists were Sergey Dubik, Head, Personnel and State Service Directorate of the President, Russian Federation; Abigail Benzadon Cohen, Executive Secretary, National Council for Transparency and Anti-Corruption, Panama; Janamitra Devan, Vice-President, Financial and Private Sector Development, World Bank; and Elaine Dezenski, Director, Centre for Business Engagement, World Economic Forum.

118. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Egypt, Bangladesh and Brazil, as well as the observers for South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania.

119. Statements were also made by the representatives of the non-governmental organizations NGO Alliance on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and Transparency International.

Thematic round table on "Implementing effective macroeconomic policies for employment creation"

120. The thematic round table was moderated by Mr. Hizon, and the panellists were Syed A. Samad, Executive Chairman, Board of Investment of Bangladesh; Ivan Šimonović, Assistant Secretary-General, OHCHR; Martin Rama, Lead Economist,

Development Research Group of the World Bank; and Stephen Pursey, Director, Department of Policy Integration, ILO.

121. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions raised by the moderator, after which an intervention was made by the representative of Bangladesh.

122. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: the Center for Global Responsibility and the International Presentation Association.

E. General debate of the high-level segment

123. At the 15th meeting, on 3 July, as well as at the meetings held in parallel to its 16th and 20th meetings, on 3 July and 6 July, respectively, the Council held the general debate of its high-level segment.

124. At the 15th meeting, on 3 July, the President of the Council opened the general debate and made a statement.

125. At the same meeting, the Council heard a statement by Mourad Benmehidi (Algeria) (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

126. At the meeting held in parallel to its 16th meeting, on 3 July, the Council continued the general debate of its high-level segment and heard statements by Gyan Chandra Acharya, Nepal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries); Octavio Errázuriz, Chile (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States); Immanuel Ngatjizeko, Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Namibia; Abdelouahed Souhail, Minister for Employment and Vocational Training, Morocco; Bob Carr, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Australia; Khandker Mosharraf Hossain, Minister for Labour and Employment and Minister of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, Bangladesh; Paul Oquist, Minister for National Policies, Nicaragua; Heikki Holmås, Minister for International Development, Norway; Ahmed Shide, State Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia; Gaudentia Mugosi Kabaka, Minister for Labour and Employment, United Republic of Tanzania; Valentin Rybakov, Assistant on Foreign Policy to the President of Belarus; Joe Nakano, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan; Pierre Moukoko Mbonjo, Minister of External Relations, Cameroon; Somaya Saad, Assistant Foreign Minister for Economic Multilateral Relations and International Cooperation, Egypt; Emil Yalnazov, Director-General for Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bulgaria; Urgamal Byambasuren, State Secretary, Ministry for Social Welfare and Labour, Mongolia; Ivan Dubov, Director of the Department for International Cooperation, Ministry of Health and Social Development, Russian Federation; Li Baodong, Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations; Pedro Núñez Mosquera, Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations; Paul Seger, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations; Desra Percaya, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations; Sook Kim, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations; Der Kogda, Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations; Hardeep Singh Puri, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; Joaquín Alexander Maza Martelli, Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations; Abdurrahman Shalgham, Permanent

Representative of Libya to the United Nations; Emmanuel Oguncuyi, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations; and Mafiroane Motanyane, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission of Lesotho to the United Nations.

127. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan; AARP; Global Foundation for Democracy and Development; IFENDU for Women's Development; Salesian Missions; and Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries.

128. At the meeting held in parallel with its 20th meeting, on 6 July, the Council continued the general debate of its high-level segment and heard statements by George Papageorgiou, Cyprus (on behalf of the European Union); Mauricio Montalvo, Under-Secretary for International and Supra-Regional Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ecuador; Ranko Vilović, Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations; Anne Anderson, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations; Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; Nelson Noël Messone, Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations; Talaibek Kydyrov, Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations; Rogelio Granguillhome, Executive Director of the Mexican Agency for International Development and Cooperation; Paulette Bethel, Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations; Miguel Berger, Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations; Elizabeth Cousens, United States Mission to the United Nations; Martin Briens, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations; Shavendra Silva, Deputy Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations; Rafael Archondo, Deputy Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations; William Odisho, Deputy Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations; Mohammad Hassani Nejad Pirkouhi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations; Julio Rafael Escalona Ojeda, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations; Raza Bashir Tarar, Deputy Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations; Shuli Davidovich, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations; Mariela Sánchez, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations; and Archbishop Francis Chullikatt, Permanent Observer for the Holy See to the United Nations.

129. At the same meeting, a statement was made by Michel Kamano, President of the Union of African Economic and Social Councils, on behalf of the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions.

130. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the World Food Programme (WFP) (on behalf of FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development) and ILO.

131. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: Agewell Foundation; Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology; International Society of Doctors for the Environment; Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations; Legião da Boa Vontade; Organización de Entidades Mutuales de las Américas (ODEMA); and Service and Research Institute on Family and Children.

F. Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment

132. At the 22nd meeting, on 9 July, the President of the Council made a statement and introduced the draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Council, entitled "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals" (E/2012/L.10).

133. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Cuba, Finland, the Netherlands, India and Canada.

134. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the United Republic of Tanzania.

135. At the 23rd meeting, on 10 July, the President of the Council made a statement.

136. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft ministerial declaration.

137. Before the adoption of the declaration, statements were made by the representative of India, as well as by the observer for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) (see E/2012/SR.23).

138. After the adoption of the declaration, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, India, Ireland (on behalf of the European Union) and Ecuador, as well as by the observer for the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

139. The text of the ministerial declaration read as follows:

Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals

We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations participating in the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council, held in New York from 2 to 10 July 2012,

Having considered the theme of the annual ministerial review of the high-level segment, "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals",

Reaffirming the commitments made at the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, environmental, social and related fields to promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work,

Recalling the outcome of the thirteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Doha from 21 to 26 April 2012,[1] and expressing our gratitude to the Government and people of Qatar for hosting the Conference,

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,

[1] See TD/500 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

entitled "The future we want",[2] and expressing our gratitude to the Government and people of Brazil for hosting the Conference,

Recalling further the holding by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the Third International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Shanghai, China, from 13 to 16 May 2012,

Looking forward to the International High-level Conference on Decent Work, to be held in Moscow on 11 and 12 December 2012,

Reaffirming the resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of our relevant national and international policies as well as our national development strategies, including poverty eradication strategies, as part of our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming also that the eradication of poverty is one of the greatest global challenges facing the world today, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, and in some middle-income countries, and underlining the importance of accelerating sustainable, broad-based, inclusive economic growth, including full and productive employment generation and decent work,

Recalling article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] on the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment, and reaffirming the international commitments and obligations of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[4] as well as the relevant internationally agreed labour standards of the International Labour Organization, and all human rights, including the right to development,

Reaffirming our commitment to achieving all of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, by, inter alia, promoting productive capacities, full and productive employment and decent work for all,

Recalling the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization[5] and the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up,

Reaffirming the leading role of the International Labour Organization in promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all,

Expressing deep concern about the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the productive capacity of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, including to address their infrastructure deficits,

Recognizing also the contribution of the Youth Forum, held by the Economic and Social Council in New York on 4 May 2012, to the deliberations of the Council on productive capacity, employment and decent work,

Recognizing further the contributions and recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings for the annual ministerial review of 2012,

Have adopted the following declaration:

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[2] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[4] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[5] A/63/538-E/2009/4, annex.

1. We express deep concern about the ongoing adverse impacts, particularly on development, of the world financial and economic crisis, cognizant that the global economy is entering a challenging new phase with significant downside risks, including the turbulence in global financial and commodity markets and widespread fiscal strains, which threaten the global economic recovery, and stress the need to continue to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and the need for continuing efforts to promote productive capacity, employment and decent work.

2. We recognize that the world faces serious social, environmental and economic challenges and that the achievement of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development remains critical. We reaffirm the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[6] and to address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

3. We recognize that people are at the centre of sustainable development and, in this regard, we strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive, and we commit to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all.

4. We acknowledge the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions.

5. We recall the resolve to take urgent action to achieve sustainable development. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to sustainable development, assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges. We reiterate our determination to address the themes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, namely, a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development.

6. We stress that the promotion of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth is necessary for accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, as well as for promoting sustainable development, but that it is not sufficient, and that growth should enable everyone, in particular the poor, to participate in and benefit from economic opportunities and should lead to job creation and income opportunities and be complemented by effective social policies.

7. We call for increased efforts to enhance coordination at all levels, with a view to strengthening national development strategies, stimulating investment in productive capacities, helping to start and grow businesses and promoting opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all.

8. We support continued efforts to put productive employment at the heart of actions to restore growth and promote a job-rich recovery at the national, regional and global levels, including through sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, by reinforcing cooperation and coherence in this area within the United Nations system and together with the international financial institutions.

9. We commit to embracing the policy approaches contained in the International Labour Organization Global Jobs Pact, as appropriate, and to introducing measures tailored to the circumstances and priorities of each country.

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[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

10. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, fostering growth, resilience, social justice and cohesion, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing social protection floors for all citizens. We support global dialogue on best practices for social protection programmes that takes into account the three dimensions of sustainable development and, in this regard, we note International Labour Organization Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection.

11. We reiterate the need to adopt forward-looking policies, including macroeconomic policies, that are aimed at sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, poverty eradication and low and stable inflation and that seek to minimize internal and external imbalances to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all people, especially the poor, and the need to integrate those policies, in a coherent manner, with social and employment objectives, with a focus on mutually supportive strategies that lead to the rapid expansion of productive employment at adequate levels of remuneration.

12. We emphasize the need for more effective government involvement so as to ensure appropriate regulation of the market, which promotes productive capacity, full employment and decent work.

13. We recognize that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for generating economic growth and reducing poverty, emphasize the need to pursue, at the national level and in a manner consistent with national laws, appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks through which to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, and to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while improving income growth and distribution, raising productivity, empowering women and protecting labour rights and the environment, and reiterate the importance of ensuring that the benefits of growth reach all people by empowering individuals and communities.

14. We recognize that, in order to achieve equitable development and foster a vibrant economy, it is vital to have a financial infrastructure that provides access to a variety of sustainable products and services for micro-, small and medium-sized businesses, with particular emphasis on women, rural populations and the poor. We will make sure that the benefits of growth reach all people by empowering individuals and communities and by improving access to services in the fields of finance and credit. We recognize that microfinance, including microcredit, has proven to be effective in generating productive self-employment, which can contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

15. We reaffirm the need to develop and promote active labour market policies, including for the full participation of women and men in both rural and urban areas, to alleviate unemployment and underemployment.

16. We recognize the need to design education and training programmes that improve employability and individual capacities through skills development.

17. We urge States and, as appropriate, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, as well as civil society, the private sector, employer organizations, trade unions, the media and other relevant actors to continue to develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes to enhance the employability of women and youth and to ensure their access to full and productive employment and decent work, including by improving access to formal and non-formal education, skills development and vocational training, lifelong learning and retraining, and long-distance education, inter alia, in information and communications technology and entrepreneurial skills, particularly in developing countries, including with a view to supporting the economic empowerment of women in the different stages of their lives.

18. We encourage Member States to adopt and implement human resources development strategies premised on national development objectives that ensure a strong link between education, health, training and employment, help to maintain a productive and competitive workforce and are responsive to the needs of the economy.

19. We recognize the importance of developing policies, including effective labour market policies and legislation, as appropriate, that support statutory or negotiated minimum wage systems, acceptable conditions of work, strengthened labour standards, where necessary, and institutions of collective bargaining and labour administration, in order to, inter alia, avoid deflationary wage spirals, increase demand, promote economic stability, reduce poverty and inequality and achieve social justice.

20. We stress the need to build a critical mass of viable and competitive productive capacity in agriculture, manufacturing and services in the least developed countries, which is essential if they are to benefit from greater integration into the global economy, increase resilience to shocks and sustain inclusive and equitable growth, as well as eradicate poverty, achieve structural transformation and generate full and productive employment and decent work for all.

21. We encourage improvements in agricultural productivity to improve food security, access to goods and services and the development of employment along the agricultural value chain, as well as trade capacity-building in the agricultural sector, so as to raise incomes in both the farm and non-farm sectors in rural areas and to help poor households to cope with higher food prices, and reiterate the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and nutrition.

22. We reaffirm the important work and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security, including its role in facilitating country-initiated assessments on sustainable food production and food security, and encourage countries to give due consideration to implementing its Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.

23. We support the promotion of innovative approaches in the design and implementation of employment policies and programmes for all, including the long-term unemployed.

24. We recognize the importance of providing social protection schemes for the formal and informal economy as instruments to achieve equity, inclusion and the stability and cohesion of societies, and emphasize the importance of supporting national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy. We urge Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to develop systems of social protection and to extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, recognizing the need for social protection systems to provide social security and support labour market participation, and also urge Governments, while taking into account national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in or vulnerable to poverty and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, recognizing that social protection floors can provide a systemic base from which to address poverty and vulnerability.

25. We emphasize the need for improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives that promote entrepreneurship, stressing the positive role that entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation.

26. We support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of corporate social responsibility. We call upon the private sector to engage in responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the United Nations Global Compact.

27. We stress the importance of promoting universal access to social protection systems, including by establishing and maintaining, as applicable, nationally determined social protection floors as a fundamental element of national social security systems, in line with International Labour Organization Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection and bearing in mind the International Labour Organization Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102),[7] as an important means of assisting those living in or vulnerable to poverty while also helping to stabilize the economy, maintaining and promoting employability and protecting and further consolidating gains towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

28. We reaffirm the importance of promoting and attaining the goals of universal and equitable access to quality education, the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health and the access of all to primary health care as part of the effort to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration. We recognize the continued need to address the impact of non-communicable diseases, HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major infectious diseases on social and economic development.

29. We also reaffirm the importance of the Dakar Framework for Action,[8] reaffirm the commitments to, by 2015, ensure complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality and access to such education and to achieve gender equality in education, and resolve to strengthen policies aimed at ensuring full and equal access to education at all levels through lifelong learning, including adult and long-distance education and training, and at adopting, promoting and attaining the goals of universal and equitable access to quality education, in particular for women and girls.

30. We recognize that it is necessary to increase vigilance and to achieve respect for international labour standards, and reaffirm our commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment as well as decent work for all, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of non-discrimination, equity, equality, security and dignity.

31. We recognize the need to universally respect, promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work, in accordance with the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

32. We stress the need to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which adversely affect their economic and social development, including their exclusion from labour markets, and to promote their productive capacity, employment and decent work.

33. We stress the importance of removing obstacles to the social and economic development of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and terrorism and promoting their productive capacity, employment and decent work.

34. We also stress the importance of promoting and protecting the rights of women workers, of taking action to remove structural and legal barriers to, as well as eliminating stereotypical attitudes towards, gender equality at work, and of initiating positive steps towards the promotion of equal pay for equal work or for work of equal value.

35. We encourage Member States to undertake gender analyses of national labour laws and standards and to establish gender-sensitive policies and guidelines for employment practices, building on multilateral instruments, including the Convention

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 210, No. 2838.

[8] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[9] and relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization.

36. We recognize the need to improve opportunities for young people to gain access to productive employment and decent work through increased investment in youth employment, active labour market support and public-private partnerships, as well as through the creation of enabling environments to facilitate the participation of young people in labour markets, in accordance with international rules and commitments.

37. We stress the need to address the special challenges of youth employment in countries affected by conflict. In this respect, we urge strong collaboration among all relevant actors to promote and scale up best practices.

38. We further encourage efforts by the international community to promote balanced, coherent and comprehensive approaches to international migration and development, and recognize the important contribution of migrant workers for both countries of origin and countries of destination. We should resist unfair and discriminatory treatment of migrant workers and the imposition of unreasonable restrictions on labour migration in order to maximize the benefits of international migration, while complying with the relevant national legislation and applicable international obligations. We also recognize the need for Member States to continue considering the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means of maximizing the development benefits and minimizing the negative impacts, including by exploring ways to lower the costs of transferring remittances, garnering the active engagement of expatriates and fostering their involvement in promoting investment in countries of origin and entrepreneurship among non-migrants.

39. We stress the importance of public-private partnerships in a wide range of areas, with the aim of eradicating poverty and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, as appropriate.

40. We emphasize that effective policies should be formulated and implemented through inclusive processes, in particular broad-based social dialogue with worker and employer representatives, and attention to the quality of governance and public services.

41. We recognize the need for the significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing in order to promote full and productive employment and decent work for all, and in this regard:

(*a*) We recall the resolve of Member States to enhance and strengthen national resource mobilization and fiscal space, including, where appropriate, through modernized tax systems, more efficient tax collection, the broadening of the tax base and the effective combating of tax evasion and capital flight;

(*b*) We recall that the ongoing fight against corruption at all levels is a priority, and reaffirm the need to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all its manifestations in order to reduce obstacles to effective resource mobilization and allocation and to prevent the diversion of resources away from activities that are vital for development;

(*c*) We recognize that it is important to enhance the development impact of direct investment, including foreign direct investment, inter alia, by strengthening the productive sector and contributing to job creation. In order to contribute to development, all stakeholders should make efforts to promote foreign direct investment in such a way as to complement the development priorities of host countries. Foreign direct investment requires a stable, predictable and enabling investment climate.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

National capacities of developing countries should be strengthened in this regard. Investment policies should have a strong focus on sustainable development and inclusive growth;

(*d*) We reaffirm that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, and also reaffirm the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development as they advance towards sustainable development;

(*e*) We urge the members of the World Trade Organization to redouble their efforts to achieve an ambitious, balanced and development-oriented conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda,[10] while respecting the principles of transparency, inclusiveness and consensual decision-making, with a view to strengthening the multilateral trading system. In order to effectively participate in the work programme of the World Trade Organization and to fully realize trade opportunities, developing countries need the assistance and enhanced cooperation of all relevant stakeholders;

(*f*) We underline the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urge developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

(*g*) We stress the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, and welcome steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability;

(*h*) We note that the aid architecture has changed significantly in the current decade. New aid providers and novel partnership approaches, which utilize new modalities of cooperation, have contributed to increasing the flow of resources. Furthermore, the interplay of development assistance with private investment, trade and new development actors provides new opportunities for aid to leverage private resource flows;

(*i*) We consider that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution towards assisting developing countries in mobilizing additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing.

42. We encourage the sharing of experiences and best practices on ways to address the high levels of unemployment and underemployment, in particular among young people.

43. We call for strengthened policy coherence and partnerships across the United Nations system, including the international financial institutions, as appropriate, while recognizing the respective mandates and governance structures of the constituent parts of the system, with a view to promoting the creation of decent work through enhanced policy dialogue, research and analysis, the collection of data, including data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and the provision of technical assistance, and in this regard we recognize the role of the Inter-Agency Cluster on

[10] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

Trade and Productive Capacity of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination.

44. We are concerned about labour market conditions and widespread deficits of available decent work opportunities, especially for young women and men. We urge all Governments to address the global challenge of youth employment by developing and implementing strategies and policies that provide young people everywhere with access to decent and productive work, as over the coming decades, decent jobs will need to be created so as to ensure sustainable and inclusive development and to reduce poverty.

45. We invite and encourage donors and international organizations, including the United Nations system, as well as the international financial institutions, the regional development banks, major groups and the private sector, to support the implementation of global strategies on employment.

46. We call upon the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to continue to coordinate their activities in a coherent manner in order to support national Governments, upon their request, to develop and expand social protection floors, in line with International Labour Organization Recommendation No. 202, including through the facilitation and promotion of South-South cooperation.

47. We call upon the United Nations agencies and programmes to enhance their efforts to help countries to develop coherent policies, including macroeconomic policies, that are employment- and entrepreneurship-friendly, and to highlight the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing a global forum for the discussion of those issues.

48. We encourage all stakeholders to consider collaborating with the United Nations system to create a youth volunteer programme under the umbrella of the United Nations Volunteers, and support the call by the Secretary-General for stronger partnerships with and for youth, by, inter alia, strengthening the youth focus of programmes on employment.

49. We stress the importance of keeping full and productive employment and decent work for all as a key cross-cutting theme on the agenda of the United Nations.

50. We call upon Member States to consider productive capacity, employment and decent work in the discussions of the post-2015 development agenda.

Action taken by the Council

140. Also at the 23rd meeting, on 10 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the following reports under agenda item 2 (high-level segment) as a whole: E/2012/63; E/2012/74; and E/2012/78. See Council decision 2012/214.

Closure of the high-level segment

141. Also at the 23rd meeting, on 10 July, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

142. At the same meeting, the President made a statement and declared the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Council closed.

Chapter V
Operational activities segment

1. The Council considered agenda item 3 (Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation) and sub-items (a) (Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council) and (b) (Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the World Food Programme) at its 29th to 34th meetings, on 13, 16 and 17 July 2012. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.29-34).

2. The Council also considered agenda item 7 (d) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) at its 33rd meeting, on 17 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2012/SR.23). For the action taken by the Council under agenda item 7 (d), see chapter VIII, section B.

3. At the 29th meeting, on 13 July, Desra Percaya (Indonesia), Vice-President of the Council, opened the operational activities segment and made a statement.

4. At the same meeting, Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, President of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, addressed the Council.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement and introduced the reports of the Secretary-General under agenda item 3 (a) (A/67/93-E/2012/79 and A/67/94-E/2012/80).

6. At the 34th meeting, on 17 July, the Vice-President (Indonesia) informed the Council that the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its seventeenth session would be made available for the Council's consideration at a later stage (see also decision 2011/215).

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

7. For its consideration of agenda item 3 (a), the Council had before it advance versions of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/67/93-E/2012/79);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2010 (A/67/94-E/2012/80).

Panel discussion on the "Perspectives from programme countries: Dialogue with representatives of programme countries on progress in enhancing relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of UN development system since the 2007 comprehensive policy review of the General Assembly"

8. At its 29th meeting, on 13 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Perspectives from programme countries: dialogue with representatives of programme countries on progress in enhancing relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations development system since the 2007 comprehensive policy review of the General Assembly", chaired by the Vice-President (Indonesia) and moderated by Astrid Helle Ajamay, Deputy Director-General, Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway.

9. Presentations were made by Viviana Caro, Minister of Planning and Development, Plurinational State of Bolivia; Isa Tuwaijri, Minister of Planning, Libya; Julio Raudales, Minister of Planning and External Cooperation, Honduras; Somchit Inthamith, Vice-Minister of Planning and Investment, Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Admasu Gedamu, Director, United Nations Agencies and Regional Economic Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia.

10. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Bangladesh, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Cuba, Indonesia, France, the United States and Switzerland, as well as the observers for Albania, Sweden and Algeria.

11. The moderator briefly summarized the discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "How to ensure that the sum total of the United Nations development system is larger than its constituent parts: role of coordination processes"

12. The panel discussion, held at the 30th meeting, on 13 July, was divided into two sessions, which were chaired by Mr. Percaya.

Session 1: "What measures are required to strengthen the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process and the United Nations resident coordinator system in order to best exploit synergy among United Nations entities?"

13. The first session was moderated by Werner Puschra, Executive Director, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, New York Office.

14. Presentations were made by: Servacius Beda Likwelile, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, United Republic of Tanzania; Anouparb Vongnorkeo, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Walubita Imakando, Director, Development Cooperation and International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zambia.

15. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Brazil, the Russian Federation, Indonesia, Germany, Cuba, France and China, as well as the observer for Denmark.

Session 2: "How can United Nations entities best exploit synergy in the area of administrative services at the country level: challenges and opportunities"

16. The second session was moderated by Jens Wandel, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, UNDP, and Co-Chair, United Nations Development Group Joint Funding and Business Operations Network.

17. Presentations were made by Antonio Pedro Monteiro Lima, Permanent Representative of Cape Verde to the United Nations; Albéric Kacou, United Nations Resident Coordinator, United Republic of Tanzania; and Christian Schornich, United Nations Business Practices Expert.

18. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States.

Panel discussion on the theme "Learning by doing: lessons from the 'Delivering as one' initiative"

19. The panel discussion, held at the 32nd meeting, on 16 July, was divided into two sessions, which were chaired and moderated by the Vice-President (Indonesia).

Session 1: "Findings from the independent evaluation of 'Delivering as one'"

20. At the first session, presentations were made by: Liliam Flores, Chair, Evaluation Management Group; István Posta, Member, Evaluation Management Group, Joint Inspection Unit; and Belén Sanz, Member, Evaluation Management Group, United Nations Evaluation Group.

21. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Mexico, Canada, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, the Philippines and the United States, as well as the observers for Mozambique and Morocco.

Session 2: "Achievements and remaining challenges for Delivering as one: messages from Tirana and Montevideo"

22. At the second session, presentations were made by: Gazmend Turdi, Secretary-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Albania; and Diego Cánepa, Deputy Secretary, Office of the President, President, Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation, and Chair of the Fourth Intergovernmental Conference on Delivering as one, held in Montevideo in November 2011.

23. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Australia, Indonesia and Germany, as well as the observers for Morocco and Norway.

24. A statement was made by the Director, Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the World Food Programme

25. For its consideration of agenda item 3 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services on its work during 2011 (E/2011/35);

(b) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and of the Executive Directors of the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services (E/2012/5);

(c) Annual report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first regular session of 2012 (E/2012/6);

(d) Annual report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for 2011 (E/2012/14);

(e) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2012 (E/2012/34 (Part I)) and its annual session of 2012 (E/2012/34 (Part II));

(f) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2012: addendum — joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the World Food Programme (E/2012/34 (Part I)/Add.1);

(g) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2011 (E/2012/36);

(h) Decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund at its annual session of 2012 (E/2012/L.7).

Dialogue with the executive heads of the United Nations funds and programmes

26. At its 31st meeting, on 16 July, the Council held a dialogue with the executive heads of the United Nations funds and programmes on the theme "Is the United Nations development system more relevant, effective and efficient than it was five years ago? What will be the strategic priorities of the United Nations development system in the next quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycle?" which was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President (Indonesia).

27. Presentations were made by: Helen Clark, Administrator, UNDP; Anthony Lake, Executive Director, UNICEF; Michelle Bachelet, Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director, UN-Women; Anne-Birgitte Albrectsen, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); and Amir Abdulla, Deputy Executive Director, WFP.

28. Presentations were also made by Jan Mattsson, Executive Director, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

29. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Cuba, the Russian Federation, Germany, Indonesia, France, the Netherlands, Bangladesh, Cameroon, the United States, China, Belarus, Switzerland, Egypt and Ireland, as well as the observers for Nepal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries), Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Norway and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

30. The Vice-President (Indonesia) summarized the discussions.

Dialogue with Chairs of Executive Boards of United Nations funds and programmes

31. At its 33rd meeting, on 17 July, the Council held a dialogue with Chairs of United Nations funds and programmes on the theme "How can Executive Boards foster enhanced policy coherence among the funds and programmes in areas such as reporting on development results, programming and common administrative services at the country level?", which was chaired by the Vice-President (Indonesia) and moderated by Douglas Lindores, former Chair, Executive Board of UNDP.

32. Presentations were made by: Fernando Fernández-Arias, Vice-President, Executive Board, UN-Women; Shobhana K. Pattanayak, President, Executive Board, WFP; Macharia Kamau, Vice-President, Executive Board, UNICEF; and Candida Novak Hornakova, Vice-President, Executive Board, UNDP, UNFPA and UNOPS.

33. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Cuba, Finland, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, the Philippines, the United States and Canada, as well as the observers for Tunisia and Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

34. A statement was also made by the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Action taken by the Council

35. Under agenda item 3 (b), the Council adopted decision 2012/215.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 3 (b)

36. At its 34th meeting, on 17 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Indonesia), the Council took note of the documentation under agenda item 3 (b) (see para. 25 above). See decision 2012/215.

Chapter VI
Coordination segment

1. The Council held the coordination segment of its substantive session of 2012 at its 23rd to 28th meetings, from 10 to 12 July 2012. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.23-28).

2. The Council considered agenda item 4 (The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2011 substantive session of the Council) at its 24th to 26th meetings, on 10 and 11 July, and at its 28th meeting, on 12 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.24-26 and 28).

3. The Council considered agenda item 6 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) at its 27th and 28th meetings, on 12 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.27-28). For the action taken by the Council under agenda item 6 (a), see chapter VIII, section A.

4. The Council considered agenda item 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies) at its 26th meeting, on 11 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2012/SR.26). For the action taken by the Council under agenda item 7 (a), see chapter VIII, section B.

5. The Council also considered agenda item 10 (Regional cooperation) during the coordination segment, at its 23rd meeting, on 10 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.23). For the action taken by the Council under agenda item 10, see chapter VIII, section E.

6. For its consideration of agenda item 4, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed development goals and commitments in regard to education (E/2012/66);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the periodicity and scope of future reports on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits (A/67/82-E/2012/64).

7. At the 23rd meeting, on 10 July, Mootaz Ahmadein Khalil (Egypt), Vice-President of the Council, made an opening statement.

8. At the 24th meeting, on 10 July, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement.

Panel discussion on the theme "Mobilizing partnerships for development, including in the field of education"

9. The panel discussion, held at the 24th meeting, on 10 July, was chaired by the Vice-President (Egypt) and moderated by John Hendra, Assistant Secretary-General for Policy and Programme, UN-Women.

10. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by: Robert Orr, Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Planning, Executive Office of the

Secretary-General; Qian Tang, Assistant Director-General for Education, UNESCO; and Martin Mogwanja, Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF.

11. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representative of Brazil and the observer for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

12. Statements were also made by Rebecca Winthrop, Director of the Center for Universal Education of the Brookings Institute, and representatives of the International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a non-governmental organization with consultative status with the Council.

13. The Vice-President (Egypt) summarized the discussions.

Panel discussion on the theme "Addressing the challenges of the education/skills and job mismatch"

14. At its 25th meeting, on 11 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Addressing the challenges of the education/skills and job mismatch", chaired by the Vice-President (Egypt) and moderated by Sigrid Kaag, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy, UNDP.

15. Following a statement by the Vice-President (Egypt), presentations were made by: Amr Ezzat Salama, Counsellor, American University in Cairo and former Minister for Higher Education, Scientific Research and Technology, Egypt; Andreas Koenig, Head of Section, Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Labour Markets, German Society for International Cooperation Germany; Abdalla Hamdok, Deputy Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); and Ron Bruder, Founder and Chair, Education for Employment Foundation.

16. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Egypt, the Republic of Korea and Germany, as well as the observers for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Croatia.

17. The following representatives of the United Nations system organizations also participated: Christine Evans Klock, Director of the Skills and Employability Department, ILO, and Philippe Kridelka, Director, New York Liaison Office, UNESCO.

18. The Vice-President (Egypt) summarized the discussions.

Action taken by the Council

19. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted resolution 2012/2.

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education

20. At its 28th meeting, on 12 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education" (E/2012/L.9), submitted by the Vice-President (Egypt), on the basis of informal consultations.

21. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2012/2.

Chapter VII
Humanitarian affairs segment

1. The Council considered agenda item 5 (Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance) at its 35th to 39th meetings, from 18 to 20 July 2012. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.35-39).

2. In accordance with Council decision 2012/211, the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment was "Working in partnership to strengthen coordination of humanitarian assistance in a changing world".

3. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/67/89-E/2012/77);

(b) Note verbale dated 6 July 2012 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2012/85).

4. At the 35th meeting, on 18 July, Fernando Arias González (Spain), Vice-President of the Council, opened the humanitarian affairs segment and made a statement.

5. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made an introductory statement.

Panel discussion on the topic "Improving capacities for evidence-based humanitarian decision-making"

6. At its 36th meeting, on 19 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the topic "Improving capacities for evidence-based humanitarian decision-making", chaired by the Vice-President (Spain).

7. Following a statement by the Vice-President (Spain), the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, who acted as moderator, also made a statement.

8. Presentations were made by: Samuel Lesuron Poghisio, Minister for Information and Communication of Kenya; Hans Rosling, Chair of the Board, Gapminder; and Patrick Meier, Director of Social Innovation, Qatar Foundations Computing Research Institute.

9. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Switzerland, Canada, Italy, El Salvador, the United Kingdom, Australia, Finland, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Indonesia, as well as the observers for Algeria, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kenya, Norway, Estonia, Belgium and Haiti.

10. The observer for the European Union, a representative of UNICEF, and a representative of academia also took part in the discussion.

11. The Vice-President (Spain) made closing remarks.

Update on inter-agency standing committee efforts to make the humanitarian system more effective

12. At its 37th meeting, on 19 July, the Council heard an update on inter-agency standing committee efforts to make the humanitarian system more effective, chaired by the Vice-President (Spain).

13. Following a statement by the Vice-President (Spain), the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ms. Amos, who acted as moderator, made a statement.

14. Presentations were made by Francis George Nazario, Acting Permanent Representative of South Sudan to the United Nations; Martin Mogwanja, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF; and Joel Charny, Vice-President for Humanitarian Policy and Practice, InterAction.

15. The presenters responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Spain, Germany, Pakistan, the United States, Switzerland and the Russian Federation, as well as by the observers for Romania, Algeria and Sweden.

16. The observer for the European Union, the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the former United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan made statements.

17. The Vice-President (Spain) made concluding remarks.

Panel discussion on the topic "Partnerships for effective humanitarian assistance in support of national, regional and international efforts"

18. At its 38th meeting, on 20 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the topic "Partnerships for effective humanitarian assistance in support of national, regional and international efforts", chaired by the Vice-President (Spain).

19. Following a statement by the Vice-President, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ms. Amos, who acted as moderator, also made a statement.

20. Presentations were made by: David Droga, Executive Chair of Droga5, and Bekele Geleta, Secretary-General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

21. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of the Dominican Republic, Germany, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States, Indonesia, Switzerland and the Republic of Korea, as well as the observers for Kenya, Algeria and Sweden.

22. The observer for the European Union and the representative of WFP made statements.

23. The Vice-President (Spain) made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Council

24. Under agenda item 5, the Council adopted resolution 2012/3.

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

25. At its 39th meeting, on 20 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations" (E/2012/L.11), submitted by the Vice-President (Spain) on the basis of informal consultations.

26. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/3.

27. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made a concluding statement.

28. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-President (Spain) made concluding remarks and declared the humanitarian affairs segment closed.

Chapter VIII
General segment

1. The general segment of the substantive session of the Council of 2012 was held at the 40th to 49th meetings, from 23 to 27 July 2012. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.40-49).

2. At the 40th meeting, on 23 July, Luis-Alfonso de Alba (Mexico), Vice-President of the Council, opened the general segment and made a statement.

Briefing by the members of the Committee for Development Policy

3. At its 40th meeting, on 23 July, the Council heard a briefing by the following members of the Committee for Development Policy: Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Professor of International Affairs, The New School, and Norman Girvan, Professional Research Fellow, Graduate Institute of International Relations, University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago.

4. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the members of the Committee for Development Policy responded to the comments made and questions posed by representatives of Bangladesh, Japan and Mexico, as well as the representative of the World Tourism Organization.

A. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

5. The Council considered agenda item 6 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) jointly with items 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies), 7 (b) (Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015), 7 (g) (Tobacco or health) and 8 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265) at its 40th meeting, on 23 July, and jointly with items 6 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) and 8 at its 49th meeting, on 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.40 and 49).

6. The Council considered item 6 (a) during its coordination segment, at its 27th and 28th meetings, on 12 July, and jointly with items 6 and 8 at its 49th meeting, on 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.27, 28 and 49).

7. The Council considered item 6 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020) at its 42nd and 48th meetings, on 24 and 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.42 and 48).

8. For its consideration of item 6, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the periodicity and scope of future reports on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits (A/67/82-E/2012/64);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/67/86-E/2012/71).

9. At the 40th meeting, on 23 July, the Director, Office of Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement (under agenda item 6).

10. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 July, the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States made an introductory statement (under item 6 (b)).

Action taken by the Council

11. Under agenda item 6, the Council adopted resolution 2012/30 and decision 2012/254.

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16

12. At its 49th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16" (E/2012/L.32), submitted under agenda items 6 and 8 by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

13. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/30.

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representative of Bangladesh and the Vice-President (Mexico) (see E/2012/SR.49).

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security

15. At its 49th meeting, on 27 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Mexico), the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/67/86-E/2012/71). See decision 2012/254.

1. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

16. For its consideration of item 6 (a), the Council had before it the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD (A/67/81-E/2012/62).

Panel discussion on "Innovative mechanisms of financing for development"

17. At its 27th and 28th meetings, on 12 July, the Council held a panel discussion on "Innovative mechanisms of financing for development" chaired by Mootaz Ahmadein Khalil (Egypt), Vice-President of the Council, and moderated by

Alexander Trepelkov, Director, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

18. At the 27th meeting, presentations were made by: Syed A. Samad, Executive Chair, Board of Investments, Office of the Prime Minister, Bangladesh; Denis Broun, Executive Director, International Drug Purchase Facility (UNITAID); and, from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, David O'Connor, Chief, Policy Analysis and Network Branch, Division for Sustainable Development, and Shari Spiegel, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Development Policy and Analysis Division.

19. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Bangladesh, Egypt, Cameroon, Ecuador, France, Germany and China, as well as the observer for the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

20. The observer for the European Union made a statement.

21. The representative of the Academic Council on the United Nations system, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, also made a statement.

22. At the 28th meeting, the Council continued the discussion, during which the representative of France made a statement, and Ms. Spiegel responded.

23. At the same meeting, the Vice-President (Egypt) summarized the discussions and the moderator made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Council

24. Under item 6 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2012/31.

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

25. At its 49th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development" (E/2012/L.26), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

26. At the same meeting, the Vice-President (Mexico) orally corrected the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution by deleting the words "and looking forward to its endorsement by the General Assembly".

27. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally corrected. See E/RES/2012/31.

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) (see E/2012/SR.49).

2. Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

29. For its consideration of item 6 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/67/88-E/2012/75);

(b) Relevant part of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourteenth session (E/2012/33).

Action taken by the Council

30. Under item 6 (b), the Council adopted resolution 2012/26.

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

31. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 July, in accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure of the Council, the observer for Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (E/2012/L.12). The draft resolution read as follows:

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2011/9 of 22 July 2011 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 66/213 of 22 December 2011,

Recalling further the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Reaffirming also the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2012 on the theme "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011 to 2020;

2. *Recalls* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and calls for its full and timely implementation, and in this regard, reaffirms the commitment made by the international community to assist the least developed countries to achieve sustainable development, including by fully integrating the priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action into its framework of action and their effective implementation as part of the follow-up and implementation of the outcome of the Conference regarding the least developed countries;

3. *Expresses serious concern* that the ongoing world financial and economic crisis affects the least developed countries in many ways, which are manifested in the sharp decline in the gross domestic product growth rate from 6.6 per cent in the past decade to an estimated 4.9 per cent in 2011, and in this regard, underlines the need for appropriate regional and international support to be deployed in a timely and targeted manner to complement the efforts of the least developed countries aimed at building resilience in the face of economic shocks and mitigating their effects;

4. *Recognizes* that building a critical mass of viable and competitive productive capacity in agriculture, manufacturing and services, constructing efficient infrastructure and ensuring access to affordable and reliable technologies are essential if the least developed countries are to increase their resilience to shocks, maintain inclusive and equitable growth, eradicate poverty and generate full and productive employment and decent work for all;

5. *Notes* the efforts made by the least developed countries towards full employment and decent work for all, and expresses its concern that, despite considerable efforts, they are yet to generate a sufficient number of decent jobs for their growing working-age populations, primarily because of limited structural change aimed at high-productivity sectors, and in this regard, calls upon the development partners to provide enhanced financial and technical support to the least developed countries to develop productive capacities, achieve structural transformation and generate full and productive employment and decent work for all;

6. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, to fulfil their commitments and to promote implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, including by integrating its provisions into their national policies and development frameworks and conducting regular reviews with the full involvement of all key stakeholders, and in this regard, invites the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, including the United Nations regional and functional commissions, the United Nations resident coordinator system and the United Nations country teams, to actively support the integration and the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

7. *Calls upon* the development partners to integrate the Istanbul Programme of Action into their respective national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to the least developed countries, as set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action, and the delivery of their commitments, and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;

8. *Expresses serious concern* over the fall in the amount of official development assistance to the least developed countries in 2011, and in this regard, calls upon the donor countries to fulfil their commitment of providing 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income to the least developed countries without further delay and to align the allocation of official development assistance to the priorities of the least developed countries with particular focus on developing productive capacity;

9. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to fully and effectively implement the commitments contained in the eight priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action, namely productive capacity, agriculture, food security and rural development, trade, commodities, human and social development, multiple crises and other emerging challenges, mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building, and good governance at all levels, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner;

10. *Invites* all the organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions and international and regional financial institutions, to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action including by implementing scaled-up programmes of financial and technical cooperation, to integrate it into their programmes of work, to participate fully in its review at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, and to include in their annual reports to the executive boards of United Nations system organizations and to the Economic and Social Council the progress made in this regard;

11. *Calls upon* the developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of

the Istanbul Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation;

12. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

13. *Welcomes with appreciation* the decisions taken by the executive boards of various United Nations system organizations to mainstream the relevant provisions of the Istanbul Programme of Action into the work of the Secretariat and its intergovernmental machinery, and in this regard invites the governing bodies of all other United Nations funds and programmes and multilateral organizations to do the same in an expeditious manner;

14. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to include the issues of concern to the least developed countries in all relevant reports in the economic, social, environmental and related fields in order to ensure follow-up of their development in the broader context of the world economy and contribute to preventing their marginalization while promoting their further integration into the world economy;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to the organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations that recognize the least developed countries as a vulnerable group of countries and invites those that have not yet done so to use the least developed country category in their work programme and to provide scaled-up and targeted support to them, and in this regard, calls upon the development partners to further take on board least developed country identification criteria in allocating their development assistance;

16. *Underlines* the need to give particular attention to the issues and concerns of the least developed countries in all major United Nations conferences and processes;

17. *Notes* the work being done by the ad hoc working group to further study and strengthen the smooth transition process for the countries graduating from the least developed country category, and takes note of the report of the working group to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and its recommendations;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to undertake a joint gap and capacity analysis on a priority basis by 2013 with the aim of establishing a technology bank and a mechanism to support science, technology and innovation dedicated to the least developed countries, building on existing international initiatives;

19. *Underlines* the need to take the steps necessary to ensure mutual accountability of the least developed countries and their development partners for delivering their commitments undertaken under the Istanbul Programme of Action;

20. *Reaffirms* its decision to include in its annual ministerial review, in 2015, a review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

21. *Reiterates* that the Development Cooperation Forum should take into consideration the Istanbul Programme of Action when it reviews the trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development;

22. *Underlines* that the post-2015 global development agenda should adequately reflect the development priorities of the least developed countries, including those contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action, and in this regard, calls upon developed countries to review their official development assistance commitments made in the Istanbul Programme of Action with a view to further enhancing the resources for the least developed countries, and invites other developing countries, consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action within the framework of South-South cooperation;

23. *Invites* the relevant United Nations regional commissions and agencies to undertake biennial reviews of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, the first of which to be undertaken in 2013, in close coordination with the global-level and country-level follow-up processes and in cooperation with subregional and regional development banks and intergovernmental organizations;

24. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute to the Trust Fund in Support of Activities Undertaken by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in a timely manner to support the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action, as well as the participation of representatives from the least developed countries in the annual review meeting on the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action by the Economic and Social Council and in other relevant forums, and in this regard, expresses its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2013, under the sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020", a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action.

32. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (E/2012/L.29), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/2012/L.12.

33. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/26.

34. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution, draft resolution E/2012/L.12 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

35. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Nepal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries) (see E/2012/SR.48).

B. Coordination, programme and other questions

36. The Council considered item 7 (Coordination, programme and other questions) at its 26th, 33rd, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 47th and 48th meetings, on 11, 17, 23, 24, 26 and 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.26, 33, 40, 42, 43, 47 and 48).

37. The Council considered item 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies) at its 26th and 48th meetings, on 11 and 27 July, and jointly with items 6 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits), 7 (b) (Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015), 7 (g) (Tobacco or health) and 8 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265) at its 40th meeting, on 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.26, 40 and 48).

38. The Council considered item 7 (c) (International cooperation in the field of informatics) jointly with item 13 (b) (Science and technology for development) at its

43rd meeting, on 24 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2012/SR.43).

39. The Council considered item 7 (d) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) at its 33rd meeting, on 17 July, and jointly with items 13 (k) (Women and development) and 14 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 48th meeting, on 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.33 and 48).

40. The Council considered item 7 (e) (Long-term programme of support for Haiti) at its 42nd and 47th meetings, on 24 and 26 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.42 and 47).

41. The Council considered item 7 (f) (African countries emerging from conflict) at its 43rd and 48th meetings, on 24 and 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.43 and 48).

42. The Council considered item 7 (g) (Tobacco or health) jointly with items 6 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits), 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies), 7 (b) (Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015) and 8 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B 57/270 B and 60/265) at its 40th meeting, on 23 July, and at its 42nd meeting, on 24 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.40 and 42).

43. At the 26th meeting, on 11 July, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs made an introductory statement (under item 7 (a)).

44. At the 33rd meeting, on 17 July, the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director, UN-Women, made an introductory statement (under item 7 (d)).

45. At the 40th meeting, on 23 July, the Chair of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Benin) and the Director of the Tobacco Free Initiative, World Health Organization, made introductory statements (under items 7 (a) and (g), respectively).

46. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 July, the Chair of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (Canada), the Minister for Planning and External Cooperation of Haiti and the Special Counsellor of the Minister made introductory statements (under item 7 (e)).

47. At the same meeting, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, who is also the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Haiti, presented to the Council an update on the situation in Haiti via video link (also under item 7 (e)).

48. At the 43rd meeting, on 24 July, the Council heard a briefing by the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Bangladesh), and the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement (both under item 7 (f)).

1. Reports of coordination bodies

49. For its consideration of item 7 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-second session (A/67/16);

(b) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2011/12 (E/2012/67).

Action taken by the Council

50. Under item 7 (a), the Council adopted decision 2012/251.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 7 (a)

51. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Mexico), the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-second session (A/67/16) and the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2011/12 (E/2012/67). See decision 2012/251.

2. Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015

52. For its consideration of item 7 (b), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015 (see relevant fascicles of A/67/6).

53. No action was taken by the Council under item 7 (b).

3. International cooperation in the field of informatics

54. No advance documentation and no proposals had been submitted under item 7 (c).

4. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

55. For its consideration of item 7 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2012/61).

Action taken by the Council

56. Under item 7 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2012/24.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

57. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" (E/2012/L.8), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

58. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/24.

5. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

59. For its consideration of item 7 (e), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2012/87);

(b) Letter dated 24 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/88).

Action taken by the Council

60. Under item 7 (e), the Council adopted resolution 2012/21.

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

61. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Canada, in his capacity as the Chair of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti" (E/2012/L.16), and announced that Australia, the Bahamas, Benin, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Spain and the United States had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

62. At the 47th meeting, on 26 July, the representative of Canada announced that Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago had also joined sponsoring the draft resolution.

63. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see E/2012/SR.47).

64. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/21.

6. African countries emerging from conflict

65. For its consideration of item 7 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan by the United Nations (E/2012/76).

Panel discussion on "Integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan"

66. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 July, the Council held a panel discussion on "Integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan", chaired and moderated by the Vice-President (Egypt).

67. Following the introductory statements by the Vice-President (Egypt) and the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, presentations were made by: Mary Jarvase Yak, Deputy Minister for Finance, South Sudan, and Amanda Serumage, Team Leader of the Democratic Governance Unit, UNDP, in South Sudan.

68. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Egypt, Bangladesh, Zambia, Ethiopia, the United States, Cameroon, Mexico, Brazil, and Australia, as well as the observers for the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Norway and South Sudan.

69. The representative of FAO also made a statement.

Action taken by the Council

70. Under item 7 (f), the Council adopted decision 2012/250.

African countries emerging from conflict

71. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "African countries emerging from conflict" (E/2012/L.28), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

72. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2012/250.

7. Tobacco or health

73. For its consideration of item 7 (g), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control (E/2012/70);

(b) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/NGO/108-110).

Action taken by the Council

74. Under item 7 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2012/4.

United Nations system-wide coherence on tobacco control

75. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "United Nations system-wide coherence on tobacco control" (E/2012/L.18), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

76. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/4.

C. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265

77. The Council considered item 8 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265) jointly with agenda items 6 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits), 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies), 7 (b) (Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015) and 7 (g) (Tobacco or health) at its 40th meeting, on 23 July, and jointly with agenda items 6 and 6 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) at its 49th meeting, on 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.40 and 49).

78. For its consideration of item 8, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the periodicity and scope of future reports on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits (A/67/82-E/2012/64).

79. At the 40th meeting, on 23 July, the Director, Office of Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement.

Action taken by the Council

80. See resolution 2012/30 adopted by the Council under agenda items 6 and 8. See action taken by the Council under item 6 (chap. VIII, sect. A).

D. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

81. The Council considered item 9 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialised agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) jointly with items 10 (Regional cooperation) and 11 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) at its 44th and 47th meetings, on 25 and 26 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.44 and 47).

82. For its consideration of item 9, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/67/84-E/2012/68);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/67/64);

(c) Report of the President of the Council on consultations with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/2012/47 and Corr.1).

83. At the 44th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Ecuador in his capacity as Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples made an introductory statement.

Action taken by the Council

84. Under item 9, the Council adopted resolution 2012/22 and decision 2012/246.

Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

85. At the 44th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Ecuador, also on behalf of Algeria,[1] Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),[1] Congo,[1] Côte d'Ivoire,[1] Cuba, El Salvador, Fiji,[1] Madagascar,[1] Nicaragua, Saint Lucia,[1] Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,[1] Sierra Leone,[1] the Syrian Arab Republic,[1] Timor-Leste[1] and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), as well as Indonesia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations" (E/2012/L.22).

86. At its 47th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 32 to none, with 18 abstentions. See E/RES/2012/22. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Comoros, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland, Turkey.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

87. Before the vote, statements were made by representatives of Italy and the United States. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Ecuador, Argentina and the United States (see E/2012/SR.47).

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people

88. Also at its 47th meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Mexico), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/67/84-E/2012/68). See decision 2012/246.

E. Regional cooperation

89. The Council considered item 10 (Regional cooperation) during the coordination segment, at its 23rd meeting, on 10 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2012/SR.23).

90. The Council also considered item 10 jointly with items 9 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) and 11 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian

[1] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

Golan) at its 44th meeting, on 25 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2012/SR.44).

91. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2012/15 and Add.1 and 2);

(b) Economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region: Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States in 2011-2012 (E/2012/16);

(c) Overview of economic and social conditions in Africa, 2012 (E/2012/17);

(d) Summary of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2012 (E/2012/18);

(e) Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook, 2011-2012 (E/2012/19);

(f) Summary of the Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Region, 2011-2012 (E/2012/20).

92. At the 23rd meeting, on 10 July, an introductory statement was made by the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and Coordinator of the Regional Commissions.

Dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme "Regional perspectives on youth and development"

93. Also at its 23rd meeting, on 10 July, the Council held a dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme, "Regional perspectives on youth and development", chaired and moderated by the Vice-President (Egypt).

94. Presentations were made by Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Secretary, ESCAP, on the topic "Youth in Asia and the Pacific: an age of opportunity"; Sven Alkalaj, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), on the topic "Regional perspectives on youth and development: a view from the ECE region"; Rima Khalaf, Executive Secretary, ESCWA, on the topic "Regional perspectives on youth and development: a view from the Arab world"; Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the topic "Regional perspectives on youth and development: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean"; and Abdalla Hamdok, Deputy Executive Secretary, ECA, on the topic "Youth, governance and leadership in Africa".

95. The Executive Secretaries engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Chile, the Russian Federation, Mexico, El Salvador, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Ghana, Cameroon, the United States and Egypt, as well as the observers for Thailand, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and Tunisia.

96. A statement was made by the observer for Palestine.

97. A statement was also made by the representative of FAO.

Action taken by the Council

98. Under item 10, the Council adopted resolution 2012/1 and decision 2012/229.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

Requests from Tunisia, Libya and Morocco to become members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

99. At its 23rd meeting, on 10 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Requests from the Republic of Tunisia, Libya and the Kingdom of Morocco to become members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia", recommended by ESCWA (see E/2012/15/Add.2, chap. I).

100. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/1.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 10

101. At its 44th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Mexico), the Council took note of the documentation under item 10 (see para. 91 above). See decision 2012/229.

102. Following the adoption of the decision, statements were made by the representatives of the United States and Canada, as well as the observer for Israel (see E/2012/SR.44).

F. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

103. The Council considered item 11 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) jointly with items 9 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) and 10 (Regional cooperation) at its 44th meeting, on 25 July, and at its 47th meeting, on 26 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.44 and 47).

104. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/67/91-E/2012/13).

105. At the 44th meeting, on 25 July, an introductory statement was made by the Executive Secretary of ESCWA.

Action taken by the Council

106. Under item 11, the Council adopted resolution 2012/23 and decision 2012/247.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

107. At the 44th meeting, on 25 July, the observer for Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, as well as Turkey, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" (E/2012/L.21).

108. At the 47th meeting, on 26 July, the observer for Algeria announced that Palestine[2] had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

109. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, by a recorded vote of 45 to 2, with 3 abstentions. See E/RES/2012/23. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour:

Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Comoros, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Against:

Canada, United States.

Abstaining:

Australia, Cameroon, El Salvador.

110. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Ireland (on behalf of the European Union), Mexico and Canada, and by the observer for Israel (see E/2012/SR.47).

111. At the same meeting, the observer for Palestine made a statement.

Note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

112. Also at the 47th meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Mexico), the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/67/91-E/2012/13). See decision 2012/247.

[2] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

[3] The delegation of the Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations indicated that had it been present at the time of voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

G. Non-governmental organizations

113. The Council considered item 12 (NGOs) at its 41st meeting, on 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2012/SR.41). For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2012 regular session (E/2012/32 (Part I));

(b) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2012 resumed session (E/2012/32 (Part II)).

Action taken by the Council

114. Under item 12, the Council adopted decisions 2012/216 to 2012/227.

Quadrennial report of the non-governmental organization Suzanne Mubarak Women's International Peace Movement

115. At the 41st meeting, on 23 July, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft decision entitled "Quadrennial report of the non-governmental organization Suzanne Mubarak Women's International Peace Movement" (E/2012/L.14).

116. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2012/216.

Application of the non-governmental organization Khmers Kampuchea-Krom Federation for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

117. At the 41st meeting, on 23 July, the observer for Viet Nam, also on behalf of El Salvador, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic,[1] Malaysia,[1] Myanmar,[1] the Philippines, Singapore[1] and Thailand,[1] as well as Brunei Darussalam,[1] the Comoros, Cuba and Nicaragua, introduced a draft decision entitled "Application of the non-governmental organization Khmers Kampuchea-Krom Federation for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council" (E/2012/L.15).

118. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 27 to 14, with 10 abstentions. See decision 2012/217. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, China, Comoros, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Libya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Turkey, Ukraine.

Against:

Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining:

Australia, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Chile, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Zambia.

119. Before the vote, general statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Indonesia, the Philippines, Nicaragua and the Russian Federation, as well as the observers for the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States and Ireland (on behalf of the European Union) (see E/2012/SR.41).

120. After the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Chile, Japan, Mexico and Lesotho. A general statement was made by the observer for Viet Nam.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2012 regular session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

121. At its 41st meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", recommended by the Committee (see E/2012/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision I), as amended by Council decision 2012/216. See decision 2012/218.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2012 regular session

122. At its 41st meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2012 regular session", recommended by the Committee (see E/2012/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision II). See decision 2012/219.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2012 resumed session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

123. At its 41st meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", recommended by the Committee (see E/2012/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision I), as amended by Council decision 2012/217. See decision 2012/220.

Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Interfaith International

124. At its 41st meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Interfaith International", recommended by the Committee (see E/2012/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision II). See decision 2012/221.

Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

125. At its 41st meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", recommended by the Committee (see E/2012/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision III). See decision 2012/222.

Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

126. At its 41st meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", recommended by the Committee (see E/2012/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision IV). See decision 2012/223.

Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4

127. At its 41st meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4", recommended by the Committee (see E/2012/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision V). See decision 2012/224.

Requests for withdrawal of consultative status

128. At its 41st meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Requests for withdrawal of consultative status", recommended by the Committee (see E/2012/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision VI). See decision 2012/225.

Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2013 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

129. At its 41st meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2013 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations", recommended by the Committee (see E/2012/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision VII). See decision 2012/226.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2012 resumed session

130. At its 41st meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2012 resumed session", recommended by the Committee (see E/2012/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision VIII). See decision 2012/227.

H. Economic and environmental questions

131. The Council considered item 13 (Economic and environmental questions) at its 43rd, 45th, 48th and 49th meetings, on 24, 25 and 27 July. An account of the

discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.43, 45, 48 and 49). For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the periodicity and scope of future reports on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits (A/67/82-E/2012/64).

132. The Council considered item 13 (b) (Science and technology for development) jointly with item 7 (c) (International cooperation in the field of informatics) at its 43rd meeting, on 24 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2012/SR.43).

133. The Council considered items 13 (a) (Sustainable development), (c) (Statistics), (d) (Human settlements), (e) (Environment), (f) (Population and development), (g) (Public administration and development), (h) (International cooperation in tax matters), (i) (Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions) and (j) (Cartography) at its 45th meeting, on 25 July. The Council also considered item 13 (d) (Human settlements) and (g) (Public administration and development) at its 48th meeting, on 27 July. The Council considered item 13 (a) (Sustainable development) and (h) (International cooperation in tax matters) at its 49th meeting, on 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.45, 48 and 49).

134. The Council considered item 13 (k) (Women and development) jointly with item 7 (d) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and item 14 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 48th meeting, on 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2012/SR.48).

135. At the 43rd meeting, on 24 July, introductory statements were made by the representative of the Science, Technology and Information and Communications Technology Branch, Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD; the representative of the International Telecommunication Union; and the Chair of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum and Chair of the fifteenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (under item 13 (b)).

136. At the 45th meeting, on 25 July, introductory statements were made by the Director, New York Office of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (under item 13 (d)); a representative of the Development Policy and Analysis Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 13 (a)); and the representative of the New York Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (under item 13 (e)).

1. Sustainable development

137. For its consideration of item 13 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourteenth session (E/2012/33);

(b) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/NGO/114-116 and E/2012/NGO/118).

Action taken by the Council

138. Under item 13 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2012/32.

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourteenth session

139. At its 49th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourteenth session" (E/2012/L.25), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

140. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement of programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see E/2012/SR.49).

141. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/32.

2. Science and technology for development

142. For its consideration of item 13 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifteenth session (E/2012/31 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/67/66-E/2012/49);

(c) Report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum (A/67/65-E/2012/48 and Corr.1).

Action taken by the Council

143. Under item 13 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2012/5 and 2012/6 and decision 2012/228.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifteenth session

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

144. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See E/RES/2012/5.

Science and technology for development

145. Also at its 43rd meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Science and technology for development", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See E/RES/2012/6.

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixteenth session of the Commission

146. Also at its 43rd meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixteenth session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/31, chap. I, sect. B). See decision 2012/228.

3. Statistics

147. For its consideration of item 13 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-third session (E/2012/24).

Action taken by the Council

148. Under item 13 (c), the Council adopted decision 2012/230.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-third session

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-third session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-fourth session of the Commission

149. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-third session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-fourth session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/24, chap. I, sect. A). See decision 2012/230.

4. Human settlements

150. For its consideration of item 13 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2012/65).

Action taken by the Council

151. Under item 13 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2012/27.

Human settlements

152. At the 45th meeting, on 25 July, the observer for Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human settlements" (E/2012/L.13), which read:

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and decisions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,

Acknowledging the work of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) towards attaining the goal of sustainable urban development and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development entitled "The future we want",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

2. *Also takes note* of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 66/207, in which the Assembly decided to convene in 2016 a third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III);

3. *Further takes note* of the ongoing review of the governance structure of UN-Habitat, which aims to improve its transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness;

4. *Recognizes* that, as the progress made in improving the lives of slum dwellers has not been enough to counter the growth of informal settlements in the developing world, the overall reduction in the world's urban divide requires greater effort, since the "absolute number" of slum dwellers has actually increased from 776.7 million in 2000 to some 827.6 million in 2010, and in this regard calls for the redoubling of efforts to support national plans to improve the lives of the urban and rural poor across the developing world;

5. *Also recognizes* that urban sprawl adds to the urban divide, pushing social segregation along economic lines that result in spatial differences in wealth and quality of life across various parts of cities and metropolitan areas, run-down inner cities and suburbs, and in this regard reiterates the need for the international donor community and financial institutions to redouble efforts to support a national plan and strategies to improve the lives of the urban and rural poor across the developing world;

6. *Encourages* Governments to support UN-Habitat's work and existing cooperation, within its mandate and in line with its medium-term strategic and institutional plan for the period 2008-2013, on issues related to cities and climate change, including its complementary role in matters related to climate change within the United Nations system, in particular in addressing the vulnerability of cities to climate change, including through further normative work and expansion of its technical assistance to towns and cities on local action for the mitigation of urban-based greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change, with a focus on vulnerable urban populations, slum dwellers, the urban poor and at-risk populations;

7. *Encourages* Governments, according to their circumstances and capacities, to promote sustainable criteria in planning and construction while taking into account access to clean water and safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, urban and rural services, sustainable waste management and sustainable transport;

8. *Invites* Governments to promote participation and access of people, in particular the poor, to policies, programmes and projects related to access to basic services, including in housing, as a way to address the needs of rural and urban areas;

9. *Welcomes* the contributions of regional initiatives to mobilize public investment for slum upgrading, shelter and basic services and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, and invites the international community to support such efforts;

10. *Encourages* the inclusion at the national and regional levels of the preparations for Habitat III, established, broad-based networks such as the Associations of Ministers of Housing and Urban Development for Africa, Asia and Latin America, national Habitat committees, Associations of Cities and Local Authorities, Habitat professional forums and civil society organizations;

11. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 66/207, which recognized the continuing need for adequate and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation so as to ensure timely,

effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, and invites the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and Governments in a position to do so and other stakeholders to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to revise adequately the resources allocated by the regular budget for UN-Habitat, in order to strengthen its capacity to better implement its mandate;

13. *Invites* Governments to promote sustainable urbanization and the role of local authorities in their national development policies and programmes, and to consider including sustainable cities and human settlements in the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, including effective and inclusive urban governance, integrated urban planning and design, job creation policies and equitable access to basic services;

14. *Decides* to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-seventh session the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration at its substantive session of 2013 a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

153. At the 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Human settlements" (E/2012/L.33), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/2012/L.13.

154. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/27.

155. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2012/L.33, draft resolution E/2012/L.13 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

5. Environment

156. For its consideration of item 13 (e), the Council had before it the report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its twelfth special session (A/67/25).

Action taken by the Council

157. Under item 13 (e), the Council adopted decision 2012/231.

Report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its twelfth special session

158. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Mexico), the Council took note of the report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its twelfth special session (A/67/25). See decision 2012/231.

6. Population and development

159. For its consideration of item 13 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fifth session (E/2012/25).

Action taken by the Council

160. Under item 13 (f), the Council adopted decisions 2012/232 to 2012/234.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fifth session

Special session of the General Assembly on follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014

161. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014", as recommended by the Commission, for adoption by the General Assembly (see E/2012/25, chap. I, sect. A).

162. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement of programme budget implications of the draft decision (see E/2012/SR.45).

163. Also at the same meeting, the Council approved the draft decision for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission. See Council decision 2012/232.

Timing of the consideration of the report on world demographic trends

164. Also at its 45th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Timing of the consideration of the report on world demographic trends", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/25, chap. I, sect. A). See decision 2012/233.

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its forty-sixth session

165. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its forty-sixth session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/25, chap. I, sect. A). See decision 2012/234.

7. Public administration and development

166. For its consideration of item 13 (g), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its eleventh session (E/2012/44);

(b) Statement submitted by a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/NGO/77).

Action taken by the Council

167. Under item 13 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2012/28 and decision 2012/252.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its eleventh session

168. At the 45th meeting, on 25 July, the Vice-President (Mexico) made a statement with regard to consultations on the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its eleventh session (E/2012/44).

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration at its eleventh session

169. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration at its eleventh session" (E/2012/L.23), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

170. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/28.

Venue, dates and provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

171. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Venue, dates and provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration" (E/2012/L.27), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

172. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2012/252.

8. International cooperation in tax matters

173. For its consideration of item 13 (h), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its seventh session (E/2011/45);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the role and work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2012/8).

Action taken by the Council

174. Under item 13 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2012/33 and decision 2012/255.

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

175. At the 45th meeting, on 25 July, the observer of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2012/L.20), which read:

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/69 of 11 November 2004 and 2011/23 of 27 July 2011,

Recognizing the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development to strengthen international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Recalling the request to the Economic and Social Council, made in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, to examine the strengthening of the institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,

Recognizing that, while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters, including in the area of double taxation,

Recognizing also the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,

Noting the activities developing within the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant subregional and regional organizations, and recognizing the need to promote collaboration between the United Nations and other international bodies dealing with cooperation in tax matters,

Welcoming the discussion in the Economic and Social Council on 15 March 2012 on international cooperation in tax matters,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on its seventh session,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to implement the mandate given to it in Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/69, and encourages the Committee to continue its efforts in this regard;

2. *Takes note* of the 2011 revised version of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, notes the publication of the English-language version, and endorses the recommendation of the Committee that:

(a) The Convention continue to be made freely available in downloadable form from the website of the Financing for Development Office of the Secretariat;

(b) Translation into the other official languages of the United Nations and publication in those languages take place as soon as possible after the publication of the English version;

3. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Committee that the Council, in adopting any resolution or decision addressing the update of the Convention, seek country positions on the Convention from Member States in order to make clearer which countries adopted certain interpretations, especially when the commentaries noted differing interpretations of the same provision, and requests the Secretariat to seek such country positions from Member States on a voluntary basis and to make them publicly available;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role and work of the Committee, and acknowledges the need for enhanced dialogue

among national tax authorities on issues related to international cooperation in tax matters;

5. *Recognizes* the need for continued consultations to explore options with regard to the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including on the issue of the conversion of the Committee into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Emphasizes* that it is important for the Committee to enhance its collaboration with other international organizations active in the area of international tax cooperation, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council on the progress achieved in strengthening the work of the Committee and its cooperation with concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional and subregional organizations;

8. *Decides* to hold a one-day meeting during the first half of 2013 to consider international cooperation in tax matters, including institutional arrangements to promote such cooperation;

9. *Encourages* the President of the Economic and Social Council to issue invitations to representatives of national tax authorities to attend the meeting;

10. *Recognizes* the work of the Financing for Development Office in developing, within its mandate, a capacity development programme in international tax cooperation aimed at strengthening the capacity of the ministries of finance and the national tax authorities in developing countries to develop more effective and efficient tax systems, which support the desired levels of public and private investment, and to combat tax evasion, and requests the Office, in partnership with other stakeholders, to continue its work in this area;

11. *Stresses* the need for appropriate funding for the subsidiary bodies of the Committee to enable those bodies to fulfil their mandates;

12. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States, relevant organizations and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for International Cooperation in Tax Matters established by the Secretary-General in order to supplement regular budgetary resources, and invites the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to that end.

176. At its 49th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2012/L.30), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/2012/L.20.

177. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/33.

178. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2012/L.30, draft resolution E/2012/L.20 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

179. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) (see E/2012/SR.49).

Dates and draft agenda for the eighth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

180. At its 49th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Dates and draft agenda for the eighth session of the Committee of Experts

on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2012/L.19), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

181. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2012/255.

9. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

182. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July, the Council was informed that no advance documentation and no proposals had been submitted under agenda item 13 (i).

10. Cartography

183. For its consideration of item 13 (j), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its first session (E/2011/46).

Action taken by the Council

184. Under item 13 (j), the Council adopted decision 2012/235.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its first session

Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its first session and provisional agenda and dates for the second session of the Committee

185. At its 45th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its first session and provisional agenda and dates for the second session of the Committee", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2011/46, chap. I, sect. A). See decision 2012/235.

11. Women and development

186. For its consideration of item 13 (k), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-sixth session (E/2012/27 and Corr.1);

(b) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/NGO/111-113).

187. No action was taken by the Council under item 13 (k).

I. Social and human rights questions

188. The Council considered item 14 (Social and human rights) at its 46th and 48th meetings, on 26 and 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.46 and 48).

189. The Council considered item 14 (a) (Advancement of women) jointly with items 7 (d) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in

the United Nations system) and 13 (k) (Women and development) at its 48th meeting, on 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2012/SR.48).

190. The Council considered items 14 (b) (Social development), (c) (Crime prevention and criminal justice), (d) (Narcotic drugs), (e) (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), (f) (Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action), (h) (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) and (i) (Genetic privacy and non-discrimination), at its 46th meeting, on 26 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2012/SR.46).

191. The Council considered item 14 (g) (Human rights) at its 46th and 48th meetings, on 26 and 27 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.46 and 48).

192. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council heard introductory statements by the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 14 (b)); the President of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (under item 14 (c)); the President of the International Narcotics Control Board (under item 14 (d)); and a representative of OHCHR (under item 14 (g)).

193. At the same meeting, the Head of Secretariat and Inter-Agency Service, Division of External Relations, Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva presented an oral report (under item 14 (e)).

194. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-President (Mexico) invited the Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to make a statement.

195. At the 48th meeting on 27 July, the Council heard a statement by the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women, on the invitation of the Vice-President (Mexico).

1. Advancement of women

196. For its consideration of item 14 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-sixth session (E/2012/27);

(b) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2012/4);

(c) Statement submitted by a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/NGO/120).

Action taken by the Council

197. Under item 14 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2012/25 and decisions 2012/248, 2012/249 and 2012/253.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-sixth session

Ending female genital mutilation

198. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council approved a draft decision entitled "Ending female genital mutilation", for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/27, chap. I, sect. A). See decision 2012/248.

199. After the approval of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of Burkina Faso (see E/2012/SR.48).

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

200. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/27, chap. I, sect. B), by a recorded vote of 30 to 2, with 18 abstentions. See E/RES/2012/25. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lesotho, Libya, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Turkey, Zambia.

Against:

Canada, United States.

Abstaining:

Australia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

201. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States and Egypt. After the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Canada (see E/2012/SR.48).

202. At the same meeting, statements were made by the observer for Israel and the observer for Palestine.

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-seventh session of the Commission

203. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-seventh session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/27, chap. I, sect. C). See Council decision 2012/249.

204. Before the adoption of the draft decision, the Secretary of the Council read out a correction to document E/2012/27 (see E/2012/27/Corr.1).

205. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation (see E/2012/SR.48).

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 14 (a)

206. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Mexico), the Council took note of the note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2012/4). See decision 2012/253.

2. Social development

207. For its consideration of item 14 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/67/61-E/2012/3);

(b) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fiftieth session (E/2012/26 and Corr.1);

(c) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/NGO/101-107 and E/2012/NGO/119).

Action taken by the Council

208. Under item 14 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2012/7 to 2012/11 and decision 2012/236.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fiftieth session

Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

209. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See E/RES/2012/7.

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

210. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See E/RES/2012/8.

Poverty eradication

211. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Poverty eradication", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III). See E/RES/2012/9.

Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

212. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV). See E/RES/2012/10.

Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda

213. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V). See E/RES/2012/11.

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session

214. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/26, chap. I, sect. B). See decision 2012/236.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

215. For its consideration of item 14 (c), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twentieth session (E/2011/30/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-first session (E/2012/30 and Corr.1 and 2);

(c) Report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2012/69).

Action taken by the Council

216. Under item 14 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2012/12 to 2012/19 and decisions 2012/237 to 2012/239 and 2012/253.

Recommendations contained in the reports of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twentieth and twenty-first sessions

Strategy for the period 2012-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

217. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Strategy for the period 2012-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", recommended by the Commission (see E/2011/30/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A). See E/RES/2012/12.

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twentieth session

218. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twentieth session", recommended by the Commission (see E/2011/30/Add.1, chap. I, sect. B). See decision 2012/237.

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

219. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See E/RES/2012/13.

Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking

220. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See E/RES/2012/14.

United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems

221. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III). See E/RES/2012/15.

Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families

222. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV). See E/RES/2012/16.

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

223. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" for adoption by the General Assembly,

as recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V). See E/RES/2012/17.

Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development

224. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I). See E/RES/2012/18.

Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations

225. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II). See E/RES/2012/19.

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-first session and provisional agenda for its twenty-second session

226. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-first session and provisional agenda for its twenty-second session", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I). See decision 2012/238.

Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

227. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision II). See decision 2012/239.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 14 (c)

228. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Mexico), the Council took note of the report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2012/69). See decision 2012/253.

4. Narcotic drugs

229. For its consideration of item 14 (d), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fourth session (E/2011/28/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fifth session (E/2012/28);

(c) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011.

Action taken by the Council

230. Under item 14 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2012/12 and decisions 2012/240 to 2012/242.

Recommendations contained in the reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions

Strategy for the period 2012-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

231. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Strategy for the period 2012-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", recommended by the Commission (see E/2011/28/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A).

232. At the same meeting, the Council was informed that the text of the draft resolution duplicated that of the draft resolution adopted by the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (see E/2011/30/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A, and para. 218 above). Consequently, the Council was informed that the two texts would be merged. See E/RES/2012/12.

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fourth session

233. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fourth session", recommended by the Commission (see E/2011/28/Add.1, chap. I, sect. B). See decision 2012/240.

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-sixth session

234. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-sixth session", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/28, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I). See decision 2012/241.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011

235. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board", recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/28, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II). See decision 2012/242.

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

236. The Council took no action under the item.

6. Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

237. No request for documentation and no proposal had been submitted under the item.

7. Human rights

238. For its consideration of item 14 (g), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (E/2011/22);

(b) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (E/2012/22);

(c) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2012/51 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (A/67/41);

(e) Statement submitted by a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/NGO/100).

Action taken by the Council

239. Under item 14 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2012/29 and decision 2012/253.

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

240. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" (E/2012/L.24), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

241. At the same meeting, the attention of the Council was drawn to the statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution E/2012/L.24 contained in document E/2012/L.31.

242. At the same meeting, the Vice-President (Mexico) orally revised the draft resolution, as follows:

(a) At the end of the second preambular paragraph, add the words "which launched the Intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system and recognizing in this regard that a long term solution to the problem of the backlog of reports can be found in this context,";

(b) At the end of the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "in this regard" were replaced by the words "to improve the efficiency of its working methods".

The paragraph then would read:

> Welcoming the efforts made by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to improve the efficiency of its working methods, in particular its decision to consider, on a temporary basis, periodic reports over two meetings, with a view to increasing the number of reports of State parties considered by the Committee in order to reduce the current backlog, and encouraging sustained efforts by the Committee to improve the efficiency of its working methods

243. Also at the 48th meeting, on 27 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See E/RES/2012/29.

244. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan (see E/2012/SR.48).

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 14 (g)

245. At its 48th meeting, on 27 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Mexico), the Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (E/2011/22);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2012/51 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (A/67/41).

See Council decision 2012/253.

8. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

246. For its consideration of item 14 (h), the Council had before it the Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its eleventh session (E/2012/43).

Action taken by the Council

247. Under item 14 (h), the Council adopted decisions 2012/243 to 2012/245.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its eleventh session

International expert group meeting on the theme "Indigenous youth: identity, challenges and hope: articles 14, 17, 21 and 25 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"

248. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "International expert group meeting on the theme 'Indigenous youth: identity, challenges and hope: articles 14, 17, 21 and 25 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples'", recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2012/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I). See decision 2012/243.

Venue and dates of the twelfth session of the Permanent Forum

249. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Venue and dates of the twelfth session of the Permanent Forum", recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2012/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II). See decision 2012/244.

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its eleventh session and provisional agenda for its twelfth session

250. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its eleventh session and provisional agenda for its twelfth session", recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2012/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III). See decision 2012/245.

9. Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

251. For its consideration of item 14 (i), the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report of the Director-General of UNESCO on genetic privacy and non-discrimination (E/2011/108).

Action taken by the Council

252. Under item 14 (i), the Council adopted resolution 2012/20.

Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

253. At its 46th meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Genetic privacy and non-discrimination" (E/2012/L.17), submitted by the Vice-President (Mexico) on the basis of informal consultations.

254. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2012/20.

Chapter IX
Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

1. The Council considered the agenda item on elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments (item 4) at its resumed organizational session, at its 10th and 11th meetings, on 26 and 27 April 2012. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.10 and 11). For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated agenda for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2012 (E/2012/2 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/9);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/2012/9/Add.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 13 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/2012/9/Add.2);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2012/9/Add.3) and biographical information on candidates (E/2012/9/Add.4);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 14 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2012/9/Add.5);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 14 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services (E/2012/9/Add.6);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 17 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (E/2012/9/Add.7);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2012/9/Add.8);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 10 members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award (E/2012/9/Add.9);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2012/9/Add.10);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 19 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (E/2012/9/Add.11);

(m) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of a member to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2012/9/Add.12);

(n) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of one member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments (E/2012/9/Add.13).

2. The Council considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments under agenda item 1 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters) at its substantive session, at its 49th meeting, on 26 July 2012. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.49). For its consideration of the question, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of 24 members of the Committee for Development Policy (E/2012/9/Add.14);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the election to fill a vacancy in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2012/9/Add.15).

Action taken by the Council

3. Under item 4, the Council adopted decision 2012/201 A.

4. Under item 1, the Council adopted decision 2012/201 B.

Chapter X
Organizational matters

1. The Council held its organizational session for 2012 on 10 January and from 7 to 10 February 2012 (1st to 3rd meetings); its resumed organizational session for 2012 on 26 and 27 April and 7 June 2012 (10th to 12th meetings); its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD on 12 and 13 March 2012 (4th to 7th meetings); its special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters on 15 May 2012 (8th and 9th meetings); its substantive session of 2012 from 2 to 27 July 2012 (13th to 49th meetings); and its resumed substantive session of 2012 on _____ (____ to ____ meetings). All meetings were held at United Nations Headquarters. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2012/SR.1-___).

A. Organizational session

Opening of the session

2. At the 1st meeting, on 10 January 2012, the President of the Council for 2011, Lazarous Kapambwe (Zambia), opened the session and made a statement.

3. At the same meeting, following his election by acclamation, the President of the Council for 2012, Miloš Koterec (Slovakia), made a statement.

4. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Council.

Election of the Bureau

5. Also at its 1st meeting, pursuant to paragraph 2 (k) of its resolution 1988/77, the Council elected, by acclamation, the following persons as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2012: Maged Abdelaziz (Egypt), Desra Percaya (Indonesia) and Juan Pablo De Laiglesia (Spain).

6. At the same meeting, the Council was informed that the election of the Vice-President from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States would be held at a later date.

7. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the Council elected, by acclamation, Luis-Alfonso de Alba (Mexico) as Vice-President of the Council for 2012.

8. At its 10th meeting, on 26 April, the Council elected, by acclamation, Fernando Arias (Spain) as Vice-President of the Council, to continue with the unexpired term of Juan Pablo De Laiglesia (Spain), in accordance with rule 22 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

9. At its 12th meeting, on 7 June, the Council elected, by acclamation, Mootaz Ahmadein Khalil (Egypt) as Vice-President of the Council, to complete the term of Maged Abdelaziz (Egypt), in accordance with rule 22 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

Agenda

10. At its 1st meeting, on 10 January, the Council adopted the provisional agenda for its organizational session for 2012, as contained in document E/2012/2 (see annex I).

Action taken by the Council

11. At its organizational session for 2012, the Council adopted eight decisions concerning organizational matters. See decisions 2012/202 to 2012/209.

Proposed date of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

12. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 February 2012, the Council decided that its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 12 and 13 March 2012. See decision 2012/202.

Proposed date of the meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters

13. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 February 2012, the Council decided that the one-day meeting of the Council to consider the question of international cooperation in tax matters, including institutional arrangements to promote such cooperation, would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 15 March 2012, in conjunction with its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD. See decision 2012/203.

Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council

14. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 February 2012, the Secretary of the Council read out corrections to the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 2012 and the preliminary list of documents for each agenda item as contained in section I of document E/2012/1. At the same meeting, the Council approved the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 2012 as orally corrected. See decision 2012/204.

Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2013

15. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 February 2012, the Council took note of the list of questions for inclusion in its programme of work for 2013 and the preliminary list of documents for each agenda item (E/2012/1, sect. II). See decision 2012/205.

Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council

16. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 February 2012, the Council decided on the following working arrangements for its substantive session of 2012:

(a) The high-level segment would be held from Monday, 2 July, to Monday, 9 July;

(b) The coordination segment would be held from Tuesday, 10 July, to Thursday, 12 July;

(c) The operational activities segment would be held from Friday, 13 July, to Tuesday, 17 July;

(d) The informal joint event of the operational activities and humanitarian affairs segments on the issue of the transition from relief to development (see General Assembly resolution 58/114, para. 6) would be held during the morning of Wednesday, 18 July;

(e) The humanitarian affairs segment would be held from the afternoon of Wednesday, 18 July, to Friday, 20 July;

(f) The general segment would be held from Monday, 23 July, to the morning of Friday, 27 July;

(g) The work of the 2012 substantive session of the Council would conclude on Friday afternoon, 27 July.

See decision 2012/206.

Theme for the thematic discussion of the 2012 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

17. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 February 2012, the Council decided that the theme for the thematic discussion of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2012 would be "Macroeconomic policies for productive capacity, employment creation, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in the context of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in pursuit of poverty eradication". See decision 2012/207.

Operational activities segment of the 2012 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

18. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 February 2012, the Council decided that the work of the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2012 should be devoted to preparations for the General Assembly quadrennial comprehensive policy review of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208 and Council resolution 2011/7. See decision 2012/208.

Venue and dates of the twenty-seventh session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names and the Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

19. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 February 2012, the Council, at the request of the Secretariat, decided that:

(a) The Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 31 July to 9 August 2012;

(b) The twenty-seventh session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 30 July and 10 August 2012.

See decision 2012/209.

B. Resumed organizational session

20. At its resumed organizational session for 2012, the Council had before it the agenda and related documentation for the session (E/2012/2/Add.1, E/2012/9 and Add.1-13 and E/2012/L.2-4).

Action taken by the Council

21. At its resumed organizational session for 2012, the Council adopted three decisions. See decisions 2012/210 to 2012/212.

Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the 2012 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

22. At the 10th meeting, on 26 April, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the 2012 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2012/L.2).

23. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2012/210.

Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2012

24. At the 10th meeting, on 26 April, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2012" (E/2012/L.3).

25. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2012/211.

Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

26. At the 10th meeting, on 26 April, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development" (E/2012/L.4).

27. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2012/212.

C. Substantive session

Opening of the session

28. At the 13th meeting, on 2 July 2012, the President of the Council opened the session.

Action taken by the Council

29. At its substantive session of 2012, the Council adopted one decision relating to organizational matters. See decision 2012/213.

Agenda and other organizational matters

30. At its 13th meeting, on 2 July, the Council considered the agenda and organization of work for its substantive session of 2012. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2012 (E/2012/100);

(b) Proposed programme of work for the substantive session of 2012 (E/2012/L.5);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the status of documentation for the substantive session of 2012 (E/2012/L.6; see also E/2012/L.6/Rev.1 for updated version);

(d) Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council (E/2012/82).

31. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda for its substantive session of 2012 (see annex I) and approved the programme of work for the session. The Council also took note of the list of documents for the session. See decision 2012/213.

Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council

32. At its 13th meeting, on 2 July, the Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (see E/2012/82) that the non-governmental organizations requesting to be heard by the Council in connection with the items on the Council's agenda for its substantive session of 2012 be heard under agenda item 2. See decision 2012/213.

Annex I

Agendas for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2012 and the substantive session of 2012

Agenda for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2012

Adopted by the Council at its 1st meeting, on 10 January 2012

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.

Agenda for the substantive session of 2012

Adopted by the Council at its 13th meeting, on 2 July 2012

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. High-level segment:
   (a) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;
   (b) Development Cooperation Forum;
   (c) Annual ministerial review;

   Theme: "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals"

   (d) Thematic discussion.

   Theme: "Macroeconomic policies for productive capacity, employment creation, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in the context of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in pursuit of poverty eradication"

Operational activities segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
   (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;

(b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme.

Coordination segment

4. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2011 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.

6. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:

(a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development.

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:

(b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020.

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:

(a) Reports of coordination bodies;

(b) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015;

(c) International cooperation in the field of informatics;

(d) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;

(e) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

(f) African countries emerging from conflict;

(g) Tobacco or health.

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265.

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

10. Regional cooperation.

Theme: "Regional perspectives on youth and development"

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:

    (a) Sustainable development;

    (b) Science and technology for development;

    (c) Statistics;

    (d) Human settlements;

    (e) Environment;

    (f) Population and development;

    (g) Public administration and development;

    (h) International cooperation in tax matters;

    (i) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;

    (j) Cartography;

    (k) Women and development.

14. Social and human rights questions:

    (a) Advancement of women;

    (b) Social development;

    (c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

    (d) Narcotic drugs;

    (e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

    (f) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

    (g) Human rights;

    (h) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

    (i) Genetic privacy and non-discrimination.

Annex II

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure[a] for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

Organizations and other entities accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

African Union (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) and Assembly decision 56/475)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution 52/6)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Asian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 57/30)

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 53/5)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (General Assembly resolution 61/44)

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 54/5)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution 50/2)

Central European Initiative (General Assembly resolution 66/111)

Collective Security Treaty Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/50)

Common Fund for Commodities (General Assembly resolution 60/26)

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 48/237)

Commonwealth (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution 54/10)

Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (General Assembly resolution 56/92)

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (General Assembly resolution 62/77)

[a] The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (General Assembly resolution 62/78)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution 53/216)

East African Community (General Assembly resolution 58/86)

Economic Community of Central African States (General Assembly resolution 55/161)

Economic Community of West African States (General Assembly resolution 59/51)

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 48/2)

Energy Charter Conference (General Assembly resolution 62/75)

Eurasian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 62/76)

Eurasian Economic Community (General Assembly resolution 58/84)

European Community (General Assembly resolution 3208 (XXIX))

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (General Assembly resolution 64/122)

GUAM (General Assembly resolution 58/85)

Hague Conference on Private International Law (General Assembly resolution 60/27)

Holy See (General Assembly resolution 58/314)

Ibero-American Conference (General Assembly resolution 60/28)

Indian Ocean Commission (General Assembly resolution 61/43)

Inter-American Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 55/160)

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (General Assembly resolution 66/112)

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (General Assembly resolution 57/31)

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa (General Assembly resolution 64/123)

International Criminal Court (General Assembly resolution 58/318)

International Criminal Police Organization (General Assembly resolution 51/1)

International Development Law Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/90)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution 49/2)

International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (General Assembly resolution 63/133)

International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (General Assembly resolution 64/121)

International Hydrographic Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/91)

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (General Assembly resolution 58/83)

International Olympic Committee (General Assembly resolution 64/3)

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution 47/4)

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

International Renewable Energy Agency (General Assembly resolution 66/110)

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution 51/6)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution 51/204)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution 54/195)

Inter-Parliamentary Union (General Assembly resolution 57/32)

Islamic Development Bank Group (General Assembly resolution 61/259)

Italian-Latin American Institute (General Assembly resolution 62/74)

Latin American Economic System (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

Latin American Integration Association (General Assembly resolution 60/25)

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution 48/4)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

OPEC Fund for International Development (General Assembly resolution 61/42)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (General Assembly resolution 53/6)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution 48/5)

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 59/52)

Organization of Islamic Cooperation[b] (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

Pacific Islands Forum (General Assembly resolution 49/1)

Palestine (General Assembly resolution 52/250)

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution 64/124)

Partners in Population and Development (General Assembly resolution 57/29)

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution 48/3)

Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (General Assembly resolution 62/73)

[b] In June 2011 the Organization of the Islamic Conference decided to change its name to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/48)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 59/53)

South Centre (General Assembly resolution 63/131)

Southern African Development Community (General Assembly resolution 59/49)

Sovereign Military Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution 48/265)

Union of South American Nations (General Assembly resolution 66/109)

University for Peace (General Assembly resolution 63/132)

West African Economic and Monetary Union (General Assembly resolution 66/113)

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)

Asian Productivity Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Global Water Partnership (Council decision 2005/233)

Helsinki Commission (Council decision 2003/312)

Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition (Council decision 2003/212)

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Council decision 2006/204)

Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (Council decision 2006/244)

International Anti-Corruption Academy (Council decision 2011/269)

International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (Council decision 2001/318)

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (Council decision 1980/114)

Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Council decision 2003/221)

Latin American Energy Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (Council decision 2005/233)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Deserts Foundation (Council decision 2004/231)

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

International Civil Defence Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

Annex III

Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Australia	2013
Australia	Belarus	2014
Bahamas	Brazil	2014
Bangladesh	Bulgaria	2013
Belarus	Burkina Faso	2014
Brazil	Cameroon	2013
Bulgaria	China	2013
Burkina Faso	Cuba	2014
Cameroon	Dominican Republic	2014
Canada	Ecuador	2013
Chile	El Salvador	2014
China	Ethiopia	2014
Comoros	Finland	2013
Cuba	France	2014
Dominican Republic	Gabon	2013
Ecuador	Germany	2014
Egypt	India	2014
El Salvador	Indonesia	2014
Ethiopia	Ireland	2014
Finland	Japan	2014
France	Latvia	2013
Gabon	Lesotho	2014
Germany	Libya	2014

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Ghana	Malawi	2013
India	Mexico	2013
Indonesia	Nicaragua	2013
Iraq	Nigeria	2014
Ireland	Pakistan	2013
Italy	Qatar	2013
Japan	Republic of Korea	2013
Latvia	Russian Federation	2013
Lesotho	Senegal	2013
Libya	Spain	2014
Malawi	Switzerland	2013
Mexico	Turkey	2014
Mongolia	United Kingdom	2013
Netherlands		
Nicaragua		
Nigeria		
Pakistan		
Philippines		
Qatar		
Republic of Korea		
Russian Federation		
Rwanda		
Senegal		
Slovakia		
Spain		
Switzerland		
Turkey		
Ukraine		

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
United Kingdom		
United States		
Zambia		

[a] The remaining 18 seats are to be filled by the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

Functional commissions and subcommissions

Statistical Commission[b]

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Armenia	Australia	2013
Australia	Barbados	2016
Botswana	Botswana	2013
Cameroon	Bulgaria	2016
China	Cameroon	2013
Colombia	China	2016
Cuba	Colombia	2013
Czech Republic	Cuba	2015
Germany	Czech Republic	2015
Hungary	Dominican Republic	2016
Italy	Germany	2016
Japan	Hungary	2015
Mexico	Italy	2013
Mongolia	Japan	2016
Morocco	Mongolia	2015
Netherlands	Morocco	2013
Niger	Niger	2015
Norway	Norway	2013
Oman	Oman	2015
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2013
Suriname	United Kingdom	2016
United Kingdom	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
United Republic of Tanzania	United States	2015
United States		

[b] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2013, and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2012/201 A).

Commission on Population and Development[c]

(47 members; four-year term)

Membership of the forty-fifth session	*Membership of the forty-sixth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Algeria	Algeria	2015
Angola	Angola	2014
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2013
Belarus	Belarus	2013
Belgium	Belgium	2013
Brazil	Brazil	2013
China	China	2014
Colombia	Côte d'Ivoire	2013
Côte d'Ivoire	Cuba	2013
Croatia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2013
Cuba	Ecuador	2015
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Egypt	2016
Ecuador	El Salvador	2015
El Salvador	Gabon	2015
Finland	Georgia	2015
Gabon	Germany	2013
Georgia	Ghana	2014
Germany	Guatemala	2014
Ghana	Haiti	2013
Guatemala	Hungary	2014
Haiti	India	2014
Hungary	Indonesia	2013
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Indonesia	Israel	2013
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jamaica	2014
Israel	Japan	2016

Membership of the forty-fifth session	*Membership of the forty-sixth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Jamaica	Luxembourg	2014
Japan	Malawi	2014
Kazakhstan	Malaysia	2014
Kenya	Norway	2016
Luxembourg	Pakistan	2013
Malawi	Philippines	2014
Malaysia	Portugal	2015
Netherlands	Republic of Moldova	2016
Pakistan	Russian Federation	2014
Philippines	Rwanda	2013
Portugal	Saint Lucia	2014
Russian Federation	Senegal	2014
Rwanda	Spain	2016
Saint Lucia	Switzerland	2013
Senegal	Turkmenistan	2015
Switzerland	Uganda	2016
Tunisia	United Kingdom	2014
Turkmenistan	United Republic of Tanzania	2016
Uganda	United States	2014
United Kingdom		
United States		

[c] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council elected the following nine Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-seventh session in 2013, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2017: Belgium, Brazil, Chad, Denmark, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Switzerland and Uruguay (see decision 2012/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of one member from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Eastern European States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-seventh session, in 2013, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2017 (see decision 2012/201 A). Also at the same meeting, the Council was reminded of two outstanding vacancies on the Commission: one from Asia-Pacific States and one from Latin American and Caribbean States, for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2016 (see decision 2011/201 C).

Commission for Social Development[d]

(46 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fiftieth session	*Membership of the fifty-first session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Albania	Albania	2013
Andorra	Andorra	2015
Argentina	Bangladesh	2015
Armenia	Belarus	2016
Bangladesh	Brazil	2013
Brazil	Burkina Faso	2015
Burkina Faso	Cameroon	2015
Cameroon	China	2013
China	Cuba	2015
Cuba	Dominican Republic[e]	2016
Egypt	Ecuador	2016
El Salvador	Egypt	2015
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	2013
France	Gabon	2013
Gabon	Germany	2016
Germany	Haiti	2013
Ghana	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2013
Guatemala	Italy	2013
Haiti	Japan	2016
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lesotho	2013
Italy	Liberia	2016
Japan	Mauritania	2016
Lesotho	Mauritius	2013
Mauritius	Mexico	2015
Mexico	Mongolia	2016
Nepal	Nepal	2015
Netherlands	Netherlands	2013

Membership of the fiftieth session	*Membership of the fifty-first session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Nigeria	Nigeria	2016
Pakistan	Peru	2015
Peru	Philippines	2013
Philippines	Qatar	2013
Qatar	Republic of Korea	2016
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2016
Russian Federation	Spain	2015
Senegal	Sudan	2016
Spain	Sweden	2013
Sudan	Switzerland	2013
Sweden	Ukraine[f]	2015
Switzerland	United States	2016
United States	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2013
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		
Viet Nam	Viet Nam	2015
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2015

[d] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council elected the following 12 Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-second session, in 2013, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fifth session, in 2017: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malawi, Pakistan, Poland and Uganda (see decision 2012/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States, for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-second session, in 2013, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fifth session, in 2017 (see decision 2012/201 A). Also at the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Eastern European States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-first session, in 2013; one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fourth session, in 2016; and two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election — one term of office expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-third session, in 2015 and one term expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fourth session, in 2016 (see decision 2012/201 A).

[e] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fourth session, in 2016, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2012/201 A).

[f] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-third session, in 2015, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2012/201 A).

Commission on the Status of Women[g]

(45 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fifty-sixth session	*Membership of the fifty-seventh session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Argentina	Argentina	2014
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2014
Belarus	Belarus	2013
Belgium	Belgium	2015
Central African Republic	Brazil	2016
China	Central African Republic	2014
Colombia	China	2016
Comoros	Colombia	2013
Cuba	Comoros	2014
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cuba	2016
Dominican Republic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015
El Salvador		
Eritrea	Dominican Republic	2016
Estonia	El Salvador	2014
Gambia	Estonia	2015
Georgia	Finland	2016
Germany	Gambia	2014
Guinea	Georgia	2015
Haiti	Germany	2013
India	Guinea	2013
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Indonesia	2016
Iraq	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Israel	Iraq	2013
Italy	Israel	2013
Jamaica	Italy	2013
Japan	Jamaica	2015

Membership of the fifty-sixth session	*Membership of the fifty-seventh session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Liberia	Japan	2013
Libya	Liberia	2015
Malaysia	Libya	2014
Mauritania	Malawi	2016
Mongolia	Malaysia	2014
Netherlands	Mauritania	2013
Nicaragua	Mongolia	2014
Philippines	Netherlands	2015
Republic of Korea	Nicaragua	2013
Russian Federation	Niger	2016
Rwanda	Philippines	2014
Senegal	Republic of Korea	2014
Spain	Russian Federation	2016
Swaziland	Rwanda	2013
Sweden	Spain	2015
Thailand	Swaziland	2014
United States	Thailand	2015
Uruguay	United States	2016
Zimbabwe	Uruguay	2014
	Zimbabwe	2015

[g] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council elected the following 11 Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-eighth session, in 2013, and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixty-first session, in 2017: Belarus, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Germany, Israel, Japan, Lesotho, Pakistan, Paraguay, Switzerland and Uganda (see decision 2012/201 A).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(53 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	2015
Algeria	Algeria	2015
Australia	Australia	2013
Austria	Austria	2015
Belarus	Belarus	2013
Belgium	Belgium	2013
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2013
Brazil	Brazil	2013
Cameroon	Cameroon	2015
Canada	Canada	2013
Chile	Chile	2013
China	China	2015
Colombia	Colombia	2013
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	2013
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015
Denmark	Denmark	2015
France	Egypt[h]	2015
Germany	France	2013
Ghana	Germany	2015
Guatemala	Ghana	2013
Hungary	Guatemala	2015
India	Hungary	2015
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2013
Israel	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Italy	Israel	2015
Japan	Italy	2015

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Japan	2015
Mexico	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2013
Myanmar	Mexico	2015
Namibia	Myanmar	2013
Netherlands	Namibia	2015
Pakistan	Netherlands	2015
Peru	Pakistan	2015
Poland	Peru	2015
Republic of Korea	Poland	2015
Romania	Republic of Korea	2015
Russian Federation	Romania	2013
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Russian Federation	2013
Saudi Arabia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015
Sierra Leone	Saudi Arabia	2013
Spain	Sierra Leone	2013
Suriname	Spain	2015
Swaziland	Suriname	2015
Thailand	Swaziland	2013
Turkey	Thailand	2015
Turkmenistan	Turkey	2015
Ukraine	Turkmenistan	2015
United Kingdom	Ukraine	2015
United Republic of Tanzania	United Kingdom	2013
United States	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
Uruguay	United States	2015
Zimbabwe	Uruguay	2015
	Zimbabwe	2015

[a] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2012/201 A).

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(40 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2014
Angola	Argentina	2015
Argentina	Austria	2014
Austria	Bahamas	2015
Belarus	Belarus	2015
Benin	Brazil	2015
Brazil	Cameroon	2015
Cameroon	China	2014
Canada	Colombia	2014
Chile	Croatia	2014
China	Cuba	2014
Colombia	Czech Republic	2015
Croatia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2014
Cuba		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Germany	2014
	Ghana	2015
Germany	Indonesia	2015
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Italy	2014
Italy	Japan	2014
Japan	Kenya	2014
Kenya	Mauritius	2014
Mauritius	Mexico	2015
Mexico	Namibia	2015
Nigeria	Nigeria	2015
Pakistan	Norway	2015

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Philippines	Pakistan	2015
Russian Federation	Peru	2015
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Republic of Korea	2015
Saudi Arabia	Russian Federation	2014
Sierra Leone	Saudi Arabia	2015
South Africa	Sierra Leone	2014
Thailand	South Africa	2014
Tunisia	Switzerland	2015
Turkey	Thailand	2014
Uganda	Tunisia	2014
Ukraine	Uganda	2014
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	2014
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	2015
United States	United States	2015
Uruguay	Uruguay	2014

Commission on Sustainable Development[i]

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership of the twentieth session	*Membership of the twenty-first session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Algeria	Algeria	2013
Angola	Angola	2014
Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina	2015
Armenia	Armenia	2014
Australia	Australia	2015
Bahamas	Bahamas	2013
Belarus	Belarus	2013
Belgium	Belgium	2014
Benin	Benin	2013
Botswana	Botswana	2014
Brazil	Brazil	2014
China	Bulgaria	2015
Colombia	China	2015
Congo	Congo	2014
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	2013
Cuba	Cuba	2015
Denmark	Denmark	2013
El Salvador	El Salvador	2014
Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	2014
Eritrea	France	2013
Ethiopia	Germany	2014
France	Haiti	2015
Germany	Hungary	2015
Indonesia	Indonesia	2014
Israel	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Italy	Ireland	2015
Japan	Israel	2014
Kazakhstan	Italy	2014
Kyrgyzstan	Japan	2014
Latvia	Kazakhstan	2013
Lebanon	Kenya	2015

Membership of the twentieth session	*Membership of the twenty-first session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Lesotho	Latvia	2013
Luxembourg	Lebanon	2014
Malaysia	Lesotho	2014
Mauritius	Liberia	2015
Mexico	Malaysia	2013
Mongolia	Mexico	2014
Montenegro	Mongolia	2013
Netherlands	Montenegro	2014
Nicaragua	Netherlands	2013
Nigeria	Nicaragua	2014
Norway	Norway	2013
Panama	Pakistan	2015
Peru	Panama	2013
Philippines	Peru	2013
Russian Federation	Saudi Arabia	2014
Saudi Arabia	Spain	2014
Spain	Sudan	2015
Thailand	Thailand	2013
Togo	Togo	2013
Ukraine	Uganda	2015
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	2015
United States	United States	2015

[i] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council elected the following 15 Member States for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's twenty-second session, in 2013, and expiring at the close of the Commission's twenty-fourth session, in 2016: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Iceland, India, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Portugal, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Viet Nam (see decision 2012/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of two members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's twenty-second session, in 2013, and expiring at the close of the Commission's twenty-fourth session, in 2016 (see decision 2012/201 A).

Commission on Science and Technology for Development[1]

(43 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Austria	Austria	2016
Brazil	Brazil	2016
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2014
Chile	Cameroon	2016
China	Central African Republic	2016
	Chile	2016
Costa Rica	China	2014
	Costa Rica	2016
Cuba	Cuba	2014
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Dominican Republic	2014
Dominican Republic	El Salvador	2014
El Salvador	Finland	2016
Equatorial Guinea	France	2014
Finland	Hungary	2014
France	India	2014
Ghana	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2014
Hungary	Japan	2016
India	Latvia	2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lesotho	2014
Israel	Liberia	2016
Jamaica	Malta	2014
Jordan	Mauritius	2014
Latvia	Mexico	2016
Lesotho	Nigeria	2016
	Oman	2016
Mali	Peru	2014

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Malta	Philippines	2014
Mauritius	Portugal	2016
Oman	Russian Federation	2016
Pakistan	Rwanda	2014
Peru	Saudi Arabia	2014
Philippines	Sri Lanka	2016
Portugal	Sweden	2014
	Switzerland	2016
Russian Federation	Togo	2014
Rwanda	Tunisia	2014
Saudi Arabia	Turkey	2014
Slovakia	United Republic of Tanzania	2014
South Africa	United States	2014
Sri Lanka	Zambia	2016
Sweden		
Switzerland		
Togo		
Tunisia		
Turkey		
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States		

[j] At its 49th meeting, on 27 July 2012, the Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2012/201 B).

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa[4]

(53 members)

Algeria	Libya
Angola	Madagascar
Benin	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burkina Faso	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Cape Verde	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Namibia
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Côte d'Ivoire	Sao Tome and Principe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Senegal
Djibouti	Seychelles
Egypt	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Eritrea	South Africa
Ethiopia	Sudan
Gabon	Swaziland
Gambia	Togo
Ghana	Tunisia
Guinea	Uganda
Guinea-Bissau	United Republic of Tanzania
Kenya	Zambia
Lesotho	Zimbabwe
Liberia	

[4] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe[1]

(56 members)

Albania	Liechtenstein
Andorra	Lithuania
Armenia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Azerbaijan	Monaco
Belarus	Montenegro
Belgium	Netherlands
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Canada	Portugal
Croatia	Republic of Moldova
Cyprus	Romania
Czech Republic	Russian Federation
Denmark	San Marino
Estonia	Serbia
Finland	Slovakia
France	Slovenia
Georgia	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Greece	Switzerland
Hungary	Tajikistan
Iceland	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Ireland	Turkey
Israel	Turkmenistan
Italy	Ukraine
Kazakhstan	United Kingdom
Kyrgyzstan	United States
Latvia	Uzbekistan

[1] The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean[m]

(44 members)

Antigua and Barbuda	Honduras
Argentina	Italy
Bahamas	Jamaica
Barbados	Japan
Belize	Mexico
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Netherlands
Brazil	Nicaragua
Canada	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	Portugal
Cuba	Republic of Korea
Dominica	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Dominican Republic	Saint Lucia
Ecuador	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
El Salvador	Spain
France	Suriname
Germany	Trinidad and Tobago
Grenada	United Kingdom
Guatemala	United States
Guyana	Uruguay
Haiti	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

[m] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (9)

Anguilla	Netherlands Antilles
Aruba	Puerto Rico
British Virgin Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
Cayman Islands	United States Virgin Islands
Montserrat	

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific*

(53 members)

Afghanistan	Nauru
Armenia	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Azerbaijan	New Zealand
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Bhutan	Palau
Brunei Darussalam	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
Fiji	Samoa
France	Singapore
Georgia	Solomon Islands
India	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Tajikistan
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Thailand
Japan	Timor-Leste
Kazakhstan	Tonga
Kiribati	Turkey
Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Tuvalu
Malaysia	United Kingdom
Maldives	United States
Marshall Islands	Uzbekistan
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Vanuatu
Mongolia	Viet Nam
Myanmar	

* Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (9)	
American Samoa	Hong Kong, China
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Macao, China
Cook Islands	New Caledonia
French Polynesia	Niue
Guam	

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

(17 members)

Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Oman
Palestine
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination[a]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2013
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	2013
Argentina	Argentina	2014
Belarus	Belarus	2014
Benin	Benin	2013
Brazil	Brazil	2014
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2014
Cameroon	Cameroon	2014
China	China	2013
Comoros	Cuba	2014
Cuba	Eritrea	2013
Eritrea	Guinea	2014
France	Guinea-Bissau	2014
Guinea	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2014
Guinea Bissau	Italy	2014
Haiti	Japan	2013
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Kazakhstan	2014
Israel	Malaysia	2014
Italy	Pakistan	2014
Japan	Republic of Korea	2013
Kazakhstan	Republic of Moldova	2014
Malaysia	Uruguay	2014
Namibia	Zimbabwe	2014
Pakistan		
Republic of Korea		

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Republic of Moldova		
Russian Federation		
Uruguay		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		
Zimbabwe		

[a] At its 10th and 49th meetings, on 26 April and 27 July 2012, the Council nominated Botswana, France, Peru, the Russian Federation and the United Republic of Tanzania for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2015 (see decision 2012/201 A and B). At the 49th meeting, the Council postponed the nomination of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for election by the Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2015 (see decision 2012/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council further postponed the nomination of four members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2014 (see decision 2012/201 B).

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(19 members; four-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2014

Belgium

Bulgaria

Burundi

China

Cuba

India

Israel

Kyrgyzstan

Morocco

Mozambique

Nicaragua

Pakistan

Peru

Russian Federation

Senegal

Sudan

Turkey

United States

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Expert bodies

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

(30 members)

Argentina	Kenya
Australia	Mexico
Austria	Morocco
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Poland
China	Portugal
Czech Republic	Republic of Korea
Finland	Russian Federation
France	South Africa
Germany	Spain
India	Sweden
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Switzerland
Italy	United Kingdom
Japan	United States

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

(36 members)

Argentina	Netherlands
Australia	New Zealand
Austria	Nigeria
Belgium	Norway
Brazil	Poland
Canada	Portugal
China	Qatar
Czech Republic	Republic of Korea
Denmark	Russian Federation
Finland	Senegal
France	Serbia
Germany	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sweden
Ireland	Ukraine
Italy	United Kingdom
Japan	United States
Kenya	Zambia

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting[p]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Argentina	2014
Benin	Botswana	2014
Botswana	Brazil	2015
Brazil	Cameroon	2015
Cameroon	Ecuador	2014
Croatia	Germany	2014
Ecuador	Kyrgyzstan	2014
Egypt	Libya	2015
Germany[q]	Mauritius	2015
Kyrgyzstan	Nigeria	2014
Nigeria	Peru	2014
Peru[q]	Russian Federation	2014
Poland	Swaziland	2014
Russian Federation	Tunisia	2014
Saint Kitts and Nevis		
Swaziland		
Tunisia		
United Republic of Tanzania		

[p] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council postponed the election of one member from African States, four members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2015 (see decision 2012/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of four members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012; and one member from African States, two members from Asia-Pacific States and eight members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014 (see decision 2012/201 A).

[q] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Intergovernmental Working Group (see decision 2012/201 A).

Committee for Development Policy

(24 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015

Jose Antonio Alonso (Spain)

Nouria Benghabrit-Remaoun (Algeria)

Giovanni Andrea Cornia (Italy)

Diane Elson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (Japan)

Norman Girvan (Jamaica)

Ann Harrison (United States of America)

Stephan Klasen (Germany)

Keun Lee (Republic of Korea)

Lu Aiguo (China)

Wahiduddin Mahmud (Bangladesh)

Thandika Mkandawire (Sweden)

Adil Najam (Pakistan)

Léonce Ndikumana (Burundi)

José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria (Colombia)

Tea Petrin (Slovenia)

Patrick Plane (France)

Victor Polterovich (Russian Federation)

Pilar Romaguera (Chile)

Onalenna Selolwane (Botswana)

Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo (Mexico)

Madhura Swaminathan (India)

Zenebewerke Tadesse (Ethiopia)

Dzodzi Tsikata (Ghana)

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2013

Peter Anyang' Nyong'o (Kenya)

Rowena G. Bethel (Bahamas)

Vitoria Dias Diogo (Mozambique)

Joseph Dion Ngute (Cameroon)

Mikhail Dmitriev (Russian Federation)

Meredith Edwards (Australia)

Walter Fust (Switzerland)

Hao Bin (China)

Mushtaq Khan (Bangladesh)

Pan Suk Kim (Republic of Korea)

Francisco Longo Martinez (Spain)

Hyam Nashash (Jordan)

Paul Oquist (Nicaragua)

Marta Oyhanarte (Argentina)

Odette Ramsingh (South Africa)

Siripurapu Kesava Rao (India)

Margaret Saner (United Kingdom)

Valeria Termini (Italy)

Luis Aguilar Villanueva (Mexico)

Gwendoline Williams (Trinidad and Tobago)

Susan L. Woodward (United States)

Philip Yeo Liat Kok (Singapore)

Najat Zarrouk (Morocco)

Jan Ziekow (Germany)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2012 and 2013	*Term expires on 31 December*
Aslan Abashidze (Russian Federation)	2014
Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt)	2016
Clément Atangana (Cameroon)	2014
Maria Virginia Bras Gomes (Portugal)[a]	2014
Jun Cong (China)	2016
Chandrashekhar Dasgupta (India)	2014
Zdzislaw Kedzia (Poland)	2016
Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria)	2014
Mikel Mancisidor (Spain)	2016
Jaime Marchán Romero (Ecuador)	2014
Sergei Martynov (Belarus)	2016
Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius)	2016
Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg (Suriname)	2016
Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil)	2014
Waleed Sa'di (Jordan)	2016
Nicolaas Jan Schrijver (Netherlands)	2016
Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea)	2014
Álvaro Tirado Mejía (Colombia)	2014

[a] Elected at the 49th meeting, on 27 July 2012, for a term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2014 to fill the vacancy arising from the resignation of Eibe Riedel (Germany).

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

(16 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2013

Eight experts elected by the Council

Eva Biaudet (Finland)

Megan Davis (Australia)

Paimaneh Hasteh (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Simon William M'Viboudoulou (Congo)

Andrey A. Nikiforov (Russian Federation)

Álvaro Esteban Pop Ac (Guatemala)

Viktoria Tuulas (Estonia)[s]

Bertie Xavier (Guyana)

Eight experts appointed by the President of the Council

Mirna Cunningham Kain (Nicaragua)

Raja Devashish Roy (Bangladesh)

Dalee Sambo Dorough (United States)

Edward John (Canada)

Anna Naikanchina (Russian Federation)

Paul Kanyinke Sena (Kenya)

Valmaine Toki (New Zealand)

Saúl Vicente Vásquez (Mexico)

[s] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2013, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Helen Kaljuläte (see decision 2012/201 A).

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

(25 members; four-year term)

Membership through 30 June 2013

Kwame Adjei-Djan (Ghana)

Sae Joon Ahn (Republic of Korea)

Farida Amjad (Pakistan)

Keiji Aoyama (Japan)

Bernell L. Arrindell (Barbados)

Noureddine Bensouda (Morocco)

Claudine Devillet (Belgium)

El Hadj Ibrahima Diop (Senegal)

Amr El Monayer (Egypt)

Juerg Giraudi (Switzerland)

Mansor Hassan (Malaysia)

Liselott Kana (Chile)

Anita Kapur (India)

Wolfgang Karl Lasars (Germany)

Tizhong Liao (China)

Henry John Louie (United States)

Julia Martínez Rico (Spain)

Enrico Martino (Italy)

Robin Oliver (New Zealand)

Ifueko Omoigui Okauru (Nigeria)

Iskra Georgieva Slavcheva (Bulgaria)

Stig B. Sollund (Norway)

Marcos Aurélio Pereira Valadão (Brazil)

Ronald Peter van der Merwe (South Africa)

Armando Lara Yaffar (Mexico)

Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	2013
Albania	Albania	2014
Austria	Belgium[f]	2014
Belarus	Bulgaria	2015
Canada	Canada	2015
Cape Verde	Central African Republic	2015
China	China	2013
Colombia	Colombia	2013
Congo	Cuba	2014
Cuba	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015
El Salvador	Denmark	2015
Estonia	Djibouti	2015
Finland	Egypt	2015
Gambia	Estonia	2013
Germany	Finland	2013
Haiti	France	2015
India	Gambia	2014
Indonesia	Ghana	2015
Japan	Greece[f]	2014
Kazakhstan	Guyana	2015
Kenya	Haiti	2014
Malawi	India	2014
Namibia	Indonesia	2013
Netherlands	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Norway	Ireland[f]	2013

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Pakistan	Israel[f]	2013
Portugal	Kenya	2014
Qatar	Namibia	2013
Republic of Korea	Norway	2014
Russian Federation	Pakistan	2015
Somalia	Republic of Korea	2014
Spain	Russian Federation	2013
Sweden	Sweden	2015
Tunisia	Switzerland[f]	2013
United Kingdom	Thailand	2015
United States	United States	2014

[f] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council elected Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Israel and Switzerland for terms beginning on 1 January 2013, to fill vacancies arising from the resignation of Spain, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Austria, respectively (see decision 2012/201 A).

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(87 members)

Algeria	Ghana
Argentina	Greece
Australia	Guinea
Austria	Holy See
Azerbaijan*	Hungary
Bangladesh	India
Belgium	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Benin	Ireland
Brazil	Israel
Bulgaria	Italy
Cameroon	Japan
Canada	Jordan
Chile	Kenya
China	Lebanon
Colombia	Lesotho
Congo	Luxembourg
Costa Rica	Madagascar
Côte d'Ivoire	Mexico
Croatia	Montenegro
Cyprus	Morocco
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mozambique
Denmark	Namibia
Djibouti	Netherlands
Ecuador	New Zealand
Egypt	Nicaragua
Estonia	Nigeria
Ethiopia	Norway
Finland	Pakistan
France	Philippines
Germany	Poland

Portugal
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda*
Serbia
Slovenia
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia

* Elected at the 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, to fill the two new seats on the Executive Committee, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/134 of 19 December 2011 (see decision 2012/201 A).

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Antigua and Barbuda	Angola	2015
Argentina	Argentina	2013
Australia	Bangladesh	2013
Bangladesh	Belarus	2013
Belarus	Brazil	2014
Brazil	Bulgaria	2015
Burkina Faso	China	2013
Cameroon	Congo	2015
Canada	Czech Republic	2013
China	Djibouti	2013
Czech Republic	El Salvador	2013
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ethiopia	2015
Denmark	Fiji	2015
Djibouti	France	2015
El Salvador	Germany	2015
Estonia	Guatemala	2015
Greece	Indonesia	2014
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Indonesia	Ireland[v]	2013
Israel	Japan	2015
Italy	Lesotho	2015
Japan	Liberia	2014
Liberia	Morocco	2014
Luxembourg	Netherlands[v]	2013
Morocco	New Zealand[v]	2014

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	2014
Norway	Niger	2015
Pakistan	Norway	2013
Qatar	Pakistan	2015
Republic of Korea	Portugal[v]	2014
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	2014
Rwanda	Russian Federation	2014
South Africa	Spain	2015
Sweden	Sweden	2014
Switzerland	United Kingdom[v]	2014
United States	United States	2013

[v] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council elected Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal and the United Kingdom for terms beginning on 1 January 2013, to fill vacancies arising from the resignation of Luxembourg, Canada, Denmark, Israel and Greece, respectively (see decision 2012/201 A).

Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women[w]

(41 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Seventeen members elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2015		
Argentina	Algeria	2015
Bangladesh	Brazil	2015
Brazil	Djibouti	2015
Canada	Gabon	2015
Côte d'Ivoire	Gambia	2015
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ireland	2015
El Salvador	Latvia	2015
Estonia	Malawi	2015
India	Maldives	2015
Lesotho	Philippines	2015
Libya	Russian Federation	2015
Malaysia	Solomon Islands	2015
New Zealand	Switzerland	2015
Pakistan	Thailand	2015
Russian Federation	United Arab Emirates	2015
Timor-Leste	Uruguay	2015
United Republic of Tanzania	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2015
Eighteen members elected for a three-year term beginning on 10 November 2010 and expiring on 31 December 2013		
Angola	Angola	2013
Cape Verde	Australia[x]	2013
China	Austria[x]	2013
Congo	Belgium[x]	2013
Dominican Republic	Cape Verde	2013
Ethiopia	China	2013

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Finland	Congo	2013
Grenada	Dominican Republic	2013
Hungary	Ethiopia	2013
Indonesia	Grenada	2013
Japan	Hungary	2013
Kazakhstan	Indonesia	2013
Netherlands	Japan	2013
Nigeria	Kazakhstan	2013
Peru	Nigeria	2013
Republic of Korea	Peru	2013
Ukraine	Republic of Korea	2013
United States	Ukraine	2013
Four contributing countries elected for a three-year term beginning on 10 November 2010 and expiring on 31 December 2013, in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289		
Norway	Norway	2013
Spain	Spain	2013
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	2013
Sweden	United States[y]	2013
Two contributing countries elected for a three-year term beginning on 10 November 2010 and expiring on 31 December 2013, in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution 64/289		
Mexico		
Saudi Arabia		

[w] For guidelines regarding membership in the Executive Board, see paras. 60-63 of General Assembly resolution 64/289 and Council resolution 2010/35 and Council decision 2010/261.

Members from the regional category, in accordance with Council resolution 2010/35

[x] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council elected Australia, Austria and Belgium for terms beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2013, to fill vacancies arising from the resignation of the United States of America, Netherlands and Finland, respectively (see decision 2012/201 A).

Members from the top ten contributing countries, in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289

[y] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, for a term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2013, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Sweden (see decision 2012/201 A).

Executive Board of the World Food Programme[2]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2012 and 2013

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Australia	2013	Belgium	2014
Burkina Faso	2012	Brazil	2014
China	2014	Cameroon	2013
Cuba	2013	Canada	2013
Czech Republic	2014	Finland	2012
France	2012	Germany	2013
Guatemala	2014	Ghana	2014
India	2012	Haiti	2013
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2012	Jordan	2012
Japan	2014	Kenya	2012
Morocco	2013	Mexico	2012
Norway	2013	Philippines	2012
Republic of Korea	2013	Saudi Arabia	2013
Russian Federation	2012	Slovakia	2014
Spain	2012	South Africa	2013
Sudan	2013	Sweden	2014
United Kingdom	2014	Tunisia	2014
Zambia	2014	United States	2012

[2] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council elected the following five members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2015: Iraq, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone and Switzerland (see decision 2012/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council elected Spain and Pakistan for terms beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2013, to fill vacancies arising from the resignation of Norway and the Republic of Korea, respectively (see decision 2012/201 A). Also at the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of one member from List B for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2015 (see decision 2012/201 A).

International Narcotics Control Board

(13 members; five-year term)

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

Membership from 2 March 2012 to 1 March 2017	*Term expires on 1 March*
Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2017
Wayne Hall (Australia)	2017
David T. Johnson (United States)	2017
Galina Aleksandrovna Korchagina (Russian Federation)	2015
Marc Moinard (France)	2015
Jorge Montaño (Mexico)	2017
Lochan Naidoo (South Africa)	2015
Rajat Ray (India)	2015
Ahmed Kamal Eldin Samak (Egypt)	2017
Werner Sipp (Germany)	2017
Viroj Sumyai (Thailand)	2015
Francisco Thoumi (Colombia)[aa]	2015
Raymond Yans (Belgium)	2017

[aa] Elected at the 11th meeting, on 27 April 2012, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2015, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Camilo Uribe Granja (Colombia) (see decision 2012/201 A).

Committee for the United Nations Population Award[bb,cc]

(10 members; three-year term)

Membership until 31 December 2012

Bangladesh

Czech Republic

Egypt

Ghana

Guatemala

Jamaica

Malaysia

Nicaragua

Norway

United Republic of Tanzania

[bb] For the regulations governing the Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 and Assembly decision 41/445.

[cc] At its 10th and 49th meetings, on 26 April and 27 July 2012, the Council elected the Czech Republic, Grenada and Jamaica for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2015 (see decisions 2012/201 A and B). At the 49th meeting, the Council postponed the election of three members from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2015 (see decision 2012/201 B).

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

(22 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2013
Botswana	Belgium	2015
Brazil	Brazil	2014
Canada	Canada	2014
China	China	2015
Congo	Congo	2014
Djibouti	Djibouti	2013
Egypt	Egypt	2013
El Salvador	Germany	2013
Germany	Guyana	2015
India	India	2013
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2014
Japan	Japan	2015
Mexico	Mexico	2013
Norway	Norway	2014
Poland	Poland	2015
Portugal	Russian Federation	2013
Russian Federation	Sierra Leone	2015
Sweden	Switzerland	2015
Togo	United Kingdom	2015
United Kingdom	United States	2013
United States	Zimbabwe	2015

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme[dd]

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Afghanistan	Albania	2014
Albania	Algeria	2014
Algeria	Antigua and Barbuda	2016
Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina	2014
Argentina	Bahrain	2015
Armenia	Bangladesh	2016
Bahrain	Benin	2016
Bangladesh	Brazil	2015
Brazil	Burkina Faso	2015
Burkina Faso	Central African Republic	2014
Central African Republic	Chile	2014
Chile	China	2016
China	Congo	2015
Congo	Finland	2014
Côte d'Ivoire	Gabon	2014
Cuba	Germany	2015
Czech Republic	Grenada	2014
Ethiopia	Haiti	2015
Finland	India	2015
France	Indonesia	2014
Gabon	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2014
Germany	Israel	2015
Grenada	Italy	2015
Guatemala	Japan	2014
Haiti	Jordan	2015
India	Lesotho	2015
Indonesia	Madagascar	2016
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mali	2014

Membership in 2012	*Membership in 2013*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Israel	Mexico	2015
Italy	Morocco	2016
Japan	Mozambique	2014
Jordan	Nigeria	2014
Lesotho	Pakistan	2014
Mali	Republic of Korea	2016
Mexico	Russian Federation	2014
Mozambique	Saudi Arabia	2015
Nigeria	Somalia	2016
Norway	South Africa	2015
Pakistan	Sri Lanka	2016
Republic of Korea	Sweden	2014
Russian Federation	Thailand	2015
Rwanda	Turkey	2014
Saudi Arabia	Uganda	2016
South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
Spain	United States	2014
Sudan	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2014
Sweden		
Thailand		
Tunisia		
Turkey		
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		

[a] At its 10th meeting, on 26 April 2012, the Council postponed the election of two members from Eastern European States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and five members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2012/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council was reminded of five outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council: two from Eastern European States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; and three from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election — two terms expiring on 31 December 2012 and one term expiring on 31 December 2015 (see decision 2011/201 E).

Other subsidiary bodies

United Nations Forum on Forests

The membership of the Forum comprises all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies (see Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35)

Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission[cc]

(31 members; two-year term, as applicable)

Membership from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012

Seven members selected by the Security Council

China

Colombia

France

Morocco

Russian Federation

United Kingdom

United States

Seven members elected by the Economic and Social Council

Chile

Egypt

Republic of Korea

Rwanda

Spain

Ukraine

Zambia

Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Canada

Japan

Netherlands

Norway

Sweden

Membership from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012

Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Bangladesh

India

Nepal

Nigeria

Pakistan

Seven members elected by the General Assembly

Benin

Brazil

Croatia

El Salvador

Indonesia

Tunisia

Uruguay

[a] For guidelines regarding membership in the Organizational Committee, see paragraphs 4-6 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and of Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1646 (2005).